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British made from £17 10 to £24 10
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Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. X. NO. 188-

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1922.

TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing M.S. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	" 16	" 18
QUARTERLY	" 8	" 9
MONTHLY	" 3	" 3-3

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6
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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	29th July	12th Aug.
Edo Maru	M. Kanetaka	14th Aug.	28th Aug.
Honolulu Maru	H. Maeda	29th Aug.	12th Sept.
Sava Maru	J. Kojima	10th Sept.	27th Sept.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to K. SHIMA, Manager, P. O. Box No. 3855, Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, HORNBY ROAD, Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceases. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvasers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
12th August	NEVADA	9,071
19th "	KASHGAR X	8,880
26th "	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA	10,911
9th "	PLASSY	7,933
16th "	MALWA	10,941
23rd "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th "	NALDERA	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7,612
14th "	MACEONIA	11,039
21st "	DELTA	8,097
28th "	CHINA	7,952

*MOREA Through steamers from Australia.
*NALDERA Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd August	MANTOLA	8,963
1st Sept.	MULBERA	8,900
12th "	MERKARA	8,235
27th Oct.	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Aug.	KALYAN	11,430
19th "	SOUADAN	11,430
26th "	MACEONIA	11,039
8th Sept.	MANTUA	11,430
16th "	SICILIA	11,430
8th Oct.	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Oct.	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
11th August	RAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
11th "	VARSOVA	Burach via Karachi
13th "	VITA	Karachi direct.
23rd "	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED.

AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
F. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1228.

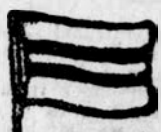
THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta. Burma calling at Galle, Tutuorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

War freight and other particulars apply to **NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,** Agents, Small Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING



N.Y.K. LINE

NIIPPON YUEN KAISSA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Yolla Maru	K. Ohno	6,735	4 Aug	15 Aug
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6,087	11 Aug	22 Aug
Tamba Maru	S. Wada	5,345	18 Aug	29 Aug
Gyokuh Maru	H. Ogata	5,191	25 Aug	30 Aug
Kikka Maru	T. Koto	5,817	1 Sep	3 Sep
Wakana Maru	T. Goto	5,033	11 Sep	16 Sep
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,848	27 Sep	Oct

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chef carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.
Telephone No. 279. 4353
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

THE TATA

INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve	Rs. 2,40,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 1,15,00,000

Mr D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CANNING, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, BANGALORE.

Every facility offered for General and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager, L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£24,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	£25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Batavia	Canton	Calcutta	Colon	Hankow	Hongkong	Ipoh	Johore	Kobe	Kuala Lumpur	Lyons	Manila	Medan	Nagasaki	New York	Peking	Rangoon	San Francisco	Singapore	Sourabaya	Sungai Patani	Tientsin	Vladivostok	Yokohama	Yulelo
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 5 per cent. per annum provided the sum concerned amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

H. B. HYND, Agent.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Land.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

NOTICE.
The public are hereby informed that the auction sale of the remaining lots at the Colaba Depot (Old Army Clothing Factory) will be continued to-day THURSDAY the 10th instant at 10 a.m. under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASKS GERMAN MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.

This day Thursday the 10th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. Mehta and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the office concerned at its godown at Bandukwadi Building, Mount Road, Madras.

16 Casks each about 5 to 6 cwt. German Magnesium chloride.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES GENUINE BOSCH MAGNETOS.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medow Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Vithaldas Liladhar and Co. the following:

- 3 cases each 6 pieces Genuine Bosch Magneto Type Z14 adjustable right hand.
- 3 cases each 6 pieces Genuine Bosch Magneto Type ZR4 adjustable right hand.
- 2 cases each 6 pieces Genuine Bosch Magneto Type Z16 adjustable right hand.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,00,000 RATION BAGS, 1,00,000 PAIRS KHAKHI PUTTIES, 22,000 KNICKERS, 10,000 COTTON DRAWERS, 5,850 COATS WARM TROUSERS, 2,430 HEAVY WOOLLEN JACKETS, 4,300 WEST FLANNELS, 1,880 PROCKS GURKHA, 500 JACKETS LONG WOOLLEN, 800 PYJAMAS, FLANNEL, 1,702 FLAUNTS, WARM FOLLOWERS, 13,000 SERGE COATS AND A VERY GREAT LOT OF SHIRTS, SERGE VEST COATS AND GREAT COATS, ETC., ETC. THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th August, at 10 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods by order of the controller (sales) at the Colaba Depot (old army clothing factory).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) which will be read before the commencement of Auction Sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 45, Humum Street, Fort, Telephone No. 4068.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises situated at 1236-1240, Case No. 2, 416, 537, 278, Niagum: Cross Road, Niagum Road, Niagum Wadala Road, and Matunga Road.

AUCTION SALE of old wire Rope, anchors, pieces of anchors, Furnishing boilers, steel life boats, steam launch, pile old furniture, ice boxes, etc., settee banks, writing tables, chest drawers, wardrobe frame lockers, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th August 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1922.

AUCTION SALE OF PUTTUKOPPULU HAIR.

The Auction Sale of Puttukoppulu hair collected in Pasai 1331 at the shaving shed Simhachalam, Vizianagaram, Samsathanam, Vizianagaram District, will be conducted on 3-10-22 at Simhachalam which is about three miles from Simhachalam Railway Station and seven miles from Waltair Railway Station, B. N. Railway, by road.

The hair has been sorted into three classes as noted below:

Hair of above 1 foot and below 1 1/2 feet in length	lbs. 874
Hair between 9 to 12 inches length lbs.	591
Hair Below 9 inches in length	lbs. 592

For further particulars apply to the TEMPLE AMIN SIMHACHELAM.

R13974

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remarks:—"The Policy contracts are fully secured"

Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business. For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. K. SUBBIAH, Esq., Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Poikawadi Parel, Bombay or

THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS, 2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

7, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAIPUR, SURAT AND KAPURTHALA Agencies in all parts of India. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 18 months at 6 per cent, for 5000 and under and at 6 1/2 per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits. Cheques or receipts of any part of India accepted as far as long term deposits. ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES. Every description of Banking business undertaken.

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

G. P. Notes, Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.

Short term deposits invited on favourable terms.

Further particulars from Post Box 22.

Phone 5305.

INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

KHOLSA AND CO., Managers.

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"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanent

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medow Street, Fort, Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NARAYAN DHRU STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Kaka Desabhai Hirachand and Bai Jaidibai, the 2nd mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagee Haridas Ranchhodas Lowai by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the 2nd mortgagees under an Indenture dated the 6th October, 1920, and subject to the 1st mortgage and further charge created over the property by Indenture dated 25th September, 1914 and 22nd December, 1915 respectively and made between the mortgagee of the one part and Bai Valabai and another of the other part and transferred by Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated 4th August, 1920 and made between Morari Mathuradas Kamdar of the one part and Jannadas Mangumal of the other part and further transferred by Indenture of transfer of mortgage dated 5th March, 1921 and made between Jannadas Mangumal of the one part and Haridas Ranchhodas Lowai of the 2nd part and Sonabai Mevaji Doctor and Erachabai Kharsedi Engineer of the third part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned property, on Friday, the 11th day of August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Premises.

AUCTION SALE OF A DIAMOND RING.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medow Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahabharata Shri Hanit Singhji of Burwani State and his agent Mr. Prabhulal Motchand Parikh, the mortgagees.

1 Diamond Ring, about 41 Ratia.

The above will be on view three days before sale.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1922.

AUCTION SALE OF COBRA BOOT POLISH AND BRUCKERS.

SUIT NO. 1015 OF 1922 (PETER HARROWER AND COY. V/S. GULAMALLY ABDUL HUSEIN AND CO.)

Under Instructions from Messrs. Little and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Peter Harrower and Co., and on account and risk of Gulamally Abdul Husein and Co., Messrs. BEN

SITUATIONS VACANT

VACANCY for one pupil to learn "Dentistry." For premium, etc. No. 8940. Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R4560

SMART CANVASSERS for a Cigarette Factory on 20 per cent. commission, good opportunity to Canvassers as side line. Apply Box No. 8438, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A13972

WANTED—A Second Class experienced **MECHANICAL ENGINEER** for the Digra Ginning Factory. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Only experienced need see (between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.)—Messrs. ARJAN KUMJI & CO., Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi, Bombay. R4577

SALARY Rs. 100-200 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely **NEW SHORTHAND** in 30 days by **POST**. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days **FREE TRIAL**. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enrol at 2 annas stamp. **HAWAII SCHOOL OF BUSINESS**, Rawalpindi (Punjab). 13977

WANTED—An experienced and reliable **MILLER** to run 8 sack plant of Midget **Maxima Flour Mills** and a **Mechanical Engineer** having experience in **Cruise Oil Engine**. Shall have to run 80 H. P. Ruston Hornsby. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms of agreement and pay expected to Messrs. THE PANJAB AND KASHMIR FLOUR MILLS, Rawalpindi, Punjab. 13977

SITUATIONS WANTED

A well-experienced **PARSI ENGINEER** **MECHANICAL** as well as **ELECTRICIAN**, having returned from Java 2 years after 22 years' experience, is prepared to take charge of oil, gas, or Diesel Engine of any make or Electric Engine or Power House of any magnitude. Testimonials will be submitted, if asked for. Apply Box No. 8435, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R4541

OPEN FOR EMPLOYMENT—A First Class **Mechanical Engineer**, having practical experience of the line for 20 years and thorough understanding in plans etc., desires situation in any mill. Apply Box No. 8443, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Line Station, airy block for High Class Hindoos. R4561

MOTOR GARAGES with Lockers at Rs. 30 per month at the **INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.**, 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle. C R4572

TO LET in Poon and Kiroke for the Season—Bungalows, Houses, Cottages, portions of Houses, furnished or unfurnished. Different localities. Apply to T. D. COOPER, House Agent, No. 4, Napear Road, Poon. C R4571

AVAILABLE—Two beautiful **FURNISHED ROOMS**, with bath electricity. Excellent location. Everything modern. Rupees 75 each. **DOCTOR HARMAN**, New York Specialist, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema. C R4562

TO LET new up-to-date **BUILDINGS** with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms, and Offices. Apply to **HAJI SULTANALLY KHUSHTARY & CO.**, 18, Rampart Row, Fort. C R7360

TO BE LET—Spacious **GROUND FLOOR** behind Byulla Club Road, near Sakinaka Street, measuring about 22,000 square yards, a piece built building, suitable for cotton godown or a garage, or for use as a rent very moderate. Apply **PREMIER STORES AND MACHINERY SUPPLYING AGENCY**, 42, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. C R4568

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FOR QUICK SALE.—On hand of drawers, 14th bedstead mirror Rs. 85. One bedstead (double) lately purchased Rs. 100; one combined dressing almirah with bevelled mirror door, a substantial furniture Rs. 130. One 12" Bengal Oscillating fan 12" blade, electroplated, noiseless, Rs. 90 (very sparingly used) purchased few months back. One couch Rs. 20, 2 arm chairs 20, one easy chair Rs. 25, one bedstead (8' x 6') without tresser Rs. 40, one oakwood, bedstead complete 8' x 6' Rs. 200, one marble top dressing table Rs. 75; one double bedstead (wooden) with cotton mattress Rs. 100 (a good one). Also a large quantity of other odds and ends. Apply Box No. 200, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 13438

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhai Sabza-Maldan and Akbarpand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. **SHAH & CO.**, Proprietors, Mangos Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga. 13438

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—24 Rosy Apples or finest Pears or 72 Egg Plums or 12 lbs. Sweetest Sardis or 8 lbs. Juicy Seedless Grapes Rs. 12. Free Delivery. Packing Scientific. Quality Special. **AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY**, Quetta, Tele. Grah. C13585

CHOICEST ENGLISH PEACHES, delicious and beautiful, daintiest dish for any table, 6 lbs. net for Rs. 10; Very delicious Greenage Plums or Nectarines, 4 lbs. for Rs. 9. All fruit carefully picked and packed in scientifically made boxes and sent carriage paid. **SHAMAL & Co.**, Quetta (Baluchistan). Telegram: "Fruit." GA R4387

NON-PERIAL, late season mangoes, very sweet, delicious and big size at Rs. 9 per 100 and Rs. 5 for Rs. 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. Genuine healthiest mango. Litchi Grapes 5 years old at Rs. 25, 3 years Rs. 20, 1 year Rs. 13, wholesome rate for 1 year Grapes at Rs. 75 per 100. Packing Freight extra. Orders with advance essential. Catalogue sent on one anna stamp. **SUPER-INTENDENT**, Darbhanga Estate Garden, No. 4, Darbhanga. C13993

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BEST OPPORTUNITY for Mill-owners and Cotton Merchants.—FOR SALE—One up-to-date Gin and Press Factory in the best cotton centre. Can be sold each factory separately with or without buildings. Apply **PHIROZSHAW & CO.**, Nesbit Road, Masoon. G R4553

FOR SALE—In a big Military Station in U. P. THE **ROYAL HOTEL**, combined with furniture and auctioneering business including buildings entire stock and Goodwill, a well paying concern. Splendid opportunity for capitalists desirous of sound and profitable investments. For particulars apply to Box No. 8396, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." G R4423

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FORD 1915 Model five-seater recently overhauled, painted, new hood, upholstery and tubes tyres in excellent running order, for quick sale Rs. 2,000, or nearest offer. Open to expert inspection. Apply **BILIMORIA**, Ahmedabad. JA R4432

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—A Secondhand **COTTON BALING PRESS** and **GIN** with Engine and Boiler, etc. A complete factory will do. Write with full particulars and prices to: **MANEKCHAND GORDHANDAS**, Bombay 3. K C13938

WANTED immediately.—One **SECOND HAND OIL ENGINE** 15 to 20 H. P. in perfect working order, one rice miller and 2 copra crushers. Apply with lowest quotations to: **CAVALEY**, 190, Girgaum Back Road. K R4573

MARSHALL'S K Class Expansion value Flour Mill 14in. Plate. Engelberg Hullers, Shellers, Cones, Graters, Elevators. In fact complete set Rice Mill without Boiler. In good order, hardly ever used. Output 1200 Bags daily. Also Barnett and Foster's Ether Ice Machinery. Abundant Stock Shafting, Bearings, Pulleys, Scrap Irons. Apply "HARDINGS," Fort, Vizagapatnam. K R4559

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—All different and unused; 17 Bavaria 7as, 15 Dazig 7as, 20 Lithuanian pictorials 15as, 15 Spanish Colonias 9as. The lot Rs. 2. Write for list and complete list. **IMPERIAL STAMP CO., Ltd.**, Allahabad. L 13962

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a **NEVER-FAILING MEMORY**, should apply at once for free descriptive literature to **THE SECRETARY PELMAN INSTITUTE**, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System. L C13573

FINANCIAL

PARTNER WANTED with Rs. 15,000 about in the first class business. Write Box No. 8442, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4571

WANTED CAPITAL to develop Flax and Ramie Estate in Assam. Flax produced equal to finest Flax grown by new process without water retting. Reports by Government Experts and Irish Mills can be shown. Estate self-supporting, second season. Apply **KASHATA ESTATE**, Baheta P. O. E. R. R. Kamrup, Assam. R 4631

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior commercial courses with the uniform success of past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application. Great Western Building, Apollo Street. M R4564

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Est'd 1906.—Sound Training in Book-keeping, Reading, Law Auditing, etc. for L. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. and E. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kallabadi S. T. Institute). Enrolment daily. Fee moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kallabadi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application. M

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASSAM SILK—We supply purely handmade, spun, and hand-woven Endi, Mooga, Pat cloths and real Mooga Yarns at the cheapest of all market rates. Prices on application Trial Humbly Solicited. Please enquire at: Messrs. BHORALI BROS. & CO., P. O. and Vill Soalkuchi, Dist. Kamrup, ASSAM. T C13921

MORRIS'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES.—Egyptian Tobacco, Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price, Rs. 2 per 100, post free. D. MORRIS & Co., Lahore. T C13999

100 Only **OFFICERS AIR TIGHT STEEL UNIFORM CASES**, 42 inches long 17 broad 12 high with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects, and air, with best 4 lever locks and duplicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom brilliant black japanned outside and dark blue inside. Going cheap for Rs. 30 each packed in a wooden crate Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned. Freight paid. Apply **GOOLAM KADIR & Co.**, 51, Cantonment. T R4557

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc. Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection. Our medicine are Non-Poisonous. Dr. SAM WILLIAMS, Graduated Biochemist, No. 1, Cantonment Road, LOCKNOW, U. P. N.B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of **PANDIT KRIPARAM'S** infallible cure for **LEUCODERMA** or **WHITE PPOSY**. It never fails. Write for it at once, per P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to **PANDIT KRIPARAM**, 8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH). P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Shareholders held on **TUESDAY**, the 8th day of August, 1922, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 65 (sixty-five) per share has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore, on and after **THURSDAY**, the 10th day of August, 1922, between 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 20th day of July, 1922.

By order,
CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Bombay, 8th August, 1922. C13988

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on **THURSDAY**, the 10th day of August, 1922, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at the **REGISTERED OFFICE** of the Company, at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

- 1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for 12 months ending 31st March, 1922.
- 2 To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
- 3 To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
- 4 To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
- 5 To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

Notice is also given that the **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 1st day of August to 15th day of August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUSEINBOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO., Agents, Bombay, 28th July, 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of Shareholders on the 1st day of August, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 14th day of August, 1922, between the hours of 12 and 3 p. m. (S. T.) and 12 and 1-30 p. m. (S. T.) on Saturdays except Sundays and holidays and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. C13586

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TANSA COMPLETION WORKS.

TENDERS for Supply of **CAST IRON PIPES** and **SPECIAL CASTINGS** will be received up to 5 p. m. (Bombay Time) on the 21st day of August, 1922 instead of 15th August as previously notified. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Forms of contract, specification, etc., drawings may be inspected at the office of the undersigned, who will give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN, A.M.I.C.E., for Special Engineer, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th August, 1922. C13986

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TANSA COMPLETION WORKS.

TENDERS for the supply of **VENTURI METER** will be received up to 5 p. m. (Bombay Time) on the 22nd day of August, 1922 instead of 15th August as previously notified. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Forms of contract, specification, etc., may be obtained from the undersigned, who will give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN, A.M.I.C.E., for Special Engineer, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th August, 1922. C13987

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO. DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours. Price list on application. 103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY Near Tate Bank (New Building).

NOTICE.

THE RATES of Non-Agricultural assessment in the South Salsette and Ambarnath talukas of the Bombay Suburban District have been revised with effect from 1st August, 1922, and the revised rates can be seen in the office of the Salsette Development Officer at Palli Hill, Bandra.

SALSETTE DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, Bandra, dated 5 August, 1922. C13976

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 709 of 1922, **SHIA MEGHAJI AMBAJI** of Dha-wangri Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Narayan, Dhuru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff.

Vs. **HIRACHAND FULCHAND**, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Kalindi in Sirchi, Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above Summary Suit against you to recover from you Rs. 21,900 due on a Hundi as mentioned in the plaint herein with interest and costs and the hearing is provisionally fixed for the 17th day of August, 1922.

You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof to appear and defend the suit and in exclusive of the day of such service, for default of your obtaining such leave, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree hereof.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1922, (Sd.) VACHHA & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 327, Hornby Road, Bombay, C13989

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO Bombay.

SEALED OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the undermentioned **VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY**, belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement:—

Land consisting of **THREE** separate plots divided by two private passages with the stables and structures thereon, situated at Gorupdeo, without the Fort of Bombay, adjoining the Maratha Hospital and fronting the Chinchpokli Cross Lane and fronting a passage leading to Connaught Road, facing the Victoria Gardens and measuring in all about 48,179 square yards Subject to the terms of the lease agreed upon between the trustees and Government. A plan of the property and the conditions subject to which the offers will be considered can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any business day.

The offers must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of August, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement. C13790

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4232 of 1921. **THE DHARAMJI WARRARI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED**, a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff.

Vs. **CHARLES CLITUS GOVE**, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, Horse Dealer, carrying on business at Bellasis Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, Defendant.

CHARLES CLITUS GOVE, The Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 24th day of August, 1922, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 16th day of January 1922 in the above suit.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. P. B. MALABARI, Registrar. W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary. The 22nd day of May, 1922.

MESSRS. PAYNE AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff. C13992

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1232 of 1922. LONG CAUSE.

Plaintiff filed the 20th day of March, 1922. **SUMMONS** to answer Plaintiff under Section 27, O. V. r. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list. You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within four weeks from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

To the first defendant abovenamed. **P. B. MALABARI**, GURU JIVANNATH, of Trimbak Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Trimbak, near Nasik. (2) **BHABHUTINATH DEVINATH**, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, for themselves and all other members of the Bhekh Bara Panth, Plaintiff.

Vs. (1) **SHANKERNATH BALAKNATH**, lately of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, now absconding (residence not known). (2) **SWAMI KESHA-VANAND SAKASWATI**, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff pray for a declaration that the immovable property mentioned in the plaint is dedicated to the use of the Bhekh Bara Panth, and that the said Panth is entitled to bury its dead in the said burial ground forming part of the said immovable property and that the said Panth is entitled to remain in possession and management of the said temple and the said Dharmasala and the said property, for delivery of possession of the said property to the plaintiffs or the manager thereof as may be appointed by the said Panth for Rs. 20,000 as compensation for the said property from buying their portion of structures on the said immovable property for Interim Receiver for an Order and injunction of this Honourable Court restraining the defendants and their Agents from erecting and maintaining so erected any structure on the said immovable property and from preventing the plaintiffs having access to the said property from burying their dead therein or from worshipping the deities of the said temples and for costs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of September 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court to answer the material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 31st day of March, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. (Sd.) W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary. (Sd.) W. J. HOWARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, C13964

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff have filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray for a decree against the defendant for the sum of Rs. 300 and Rs. 450 and Rs. 300 in the plaint mentioned with interest at nine per cent. per annum on the said sum of Rs. 300 from the 1st day of October 1920 and on the said sum of Rs. 450 from the 25th day of July 1921 and on Rs. 300 from the 1st day of March 1922 till judgment and for costs and further interest on judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum till payment and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of August 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 18th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. (Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar. (Sd.) W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary. The 2nd day of August, 1922.

MESSRS. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. C13994

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1437 of 1922. LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 31st day of March, 1922. **SUMMONS** to answer Plaintiff under Section 27 Order V Rules 1, 5, 7, and 8, and order VIII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure. This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list. You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

To the first defendant abovenamed. **(1) K. DAYA AND CO.**, a firm, lately carried on business at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay; (2) **THE ASSUR VIRJI MILLA, LIMTED**, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its Office at Bombay ... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant of the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants or either of them may be ordered and decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 1,335-8-9 mentioned in the plaint herein with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 1,317-8-9 from 14th March 1922 till Judgment of this suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of September 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 p. m.

"THE KID"

"THE KID"

"THE KID"

It always worth a
SECOND AND A THIRD VISIT
The sublime pathos and finishing acting of

CHAPLIN

has for all time set the seal on his
ARTISTIC GREATNESS
NEARLY 40,000 PEOPLE HAVE
VISITED THE EXCELSIOR UP TO
THIS GREAT COMEDY UP TO
THE PRESENT!
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A LOVE POTION FOR YOU!

If you've been jilted, follow the advice of
a sister who has been jilted herself,

MARGARITA FISHER

in the refreshing romantic drama

JILTED JANET

TALE OF AN INNOCENT DECEPTION

THE EMPRESS

SPECIAL ATTRACTION DURING THE
HINDU SHRAVAN MONTH.

A DAILY CHANGE

With the Indian Classics

and

The World's Best Productions.

A Picturization of the old Indian Mythology
and Religious Belief produced by
the well-known MADAN THEATRES
STUDIOS and other well-known Films:—

THIS WEEK'S REPERTOIRE:—

To-day Thurs. 10th

"WIG AND TURBAN"

Friday 11th

"AFLATOON"

A PARSİ COMEDY.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"WIG AND TURBAN"

An enchanting story of love, intrigue
and Fair Women in a HAREM of JOY.
Produced on a magnificent scale among
Oriental settings.A vivid tale of fiery eyes, flashing steel,
women's wiles in old Samarkand.

THE "STAR"

The Week's Special "TREBLE" Programme

(1) "THE EVIL EYE"
Our Stupendous and Most popular
Serial—Further Four parts.(2) "ZIGOMAR EELSKIN"
The Last and the Most sensational of
"Zigomar" Series, in which Zigomar, Protee
and their Pot Elephant play prominent parts.UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST OF
THE 3 SERIES.(3) A SPECTACULAR TWO-REEL COMEDY
DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL TREBLE BILL
EXTRAORDINARY!4 shows daily—5-15, 7-45 & 10-30
SATURDAY SUNDAY & BANK HOLIDAYS
Extra Matinee 3-30

"STAR" CINEMA.

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

Balwant Sangit Mandali

will stage at the

BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

Friday 11th August at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Saturday 12th August at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

The masterpiece by the late Mr. Gadkar;
Sangit] BHAVABANDHAN [Act 5
and

Sunday 13th August at 8-30 a.m.

Sangit] RAJASANYAS [Acts 1-5

Rates of Tickets Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1,
and Annas 8Tickets can be had at the
MADHAWASHRAMA, GROUND, DAILY

K. P. PANDIT,

Manager for the Bombay Season.

ALL-INDIA REHMAN FOOT-
BALL TOURNAMENTBegins at Nasirabad (Raj) from 18th
September, 1922. Entrance Fee Rs. 15 with
names of Players must reach Mr. R. C.
MISRA, Bha. Secy. before 31st August.

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE

IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MATINEES

SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.

at 3-30 p. m.

(FINAL WEEK)

"THE BLUE FOX"

Ann Little

(America's Foremost Serial Star)

Each Episode crammed full of

MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE

TO-DAY

Episode 13. THE SECRET SKULL.

" 14. THE DESERT ISLAND.

" 15. HOME AND HAPPINESS.

PATHE REVIEW AND

SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

POPULAR PRICES

Rs. 2 to 3 annas.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—TO-NIGHT

Shree Markandeya

Avatar

OR

DEVOTION'S REWARD

The most Powerful story in 7 reels

Produced by National Film Co.

Directed & Photographed by Patankar

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

DAILY 4 SHOWS

5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.

Saturday to Monday at 3-30, and 5-15 p.m.

Prices as Usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK

THIS WEEK ONLY

We are offering you the greatest episode

from our National epic

MAHABHARAT

The Super-story of BHISHMA his
magnificent self-sacrifice, unequalled
renunciation and divine self-restraintUNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST OF
THE 3 SERIES.

4 shows daily—5-15, 7-45 & 10-30

SATURDAY SUNDAY & BANK HOLIDAYS
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September, 1922. Entrance Fee Rs. 15 with

names of Players must reach Mr. R. C.

MISRA, Bha. Secy. before 31st August.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Liverpool, Aug. 8th.)

Month	Price
Aug.	11 83-89
Sept.	11 83-89
Oct.	11 81-82
Nov.	11 81-80
Dec.	11 81-80
Jan.	11 81-80
Feb.	11 81-80
Mar.	11 81-80
Apr.	11 81-80
May	11 81-80
June	11 81-80
July	11 81-80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(Liverpool, Aug. 8th.)

Month	Price
Aug.	11 83-89
Sept.	11 83-89
Oct.	11 81-82
Nov.	11 81-80
Dec.	11 81-80
Jan.	11 81-80
Feb.	11 81-80
Mar.	11 81-80
Apr.	11 81-80
May	11 81-80
June	11 81-80
July	11 81-80

CLOSING PRICES.

(Liverpool, Aug. 8th.)

Month	Price
Aug.	11 83-89
Sept.	11 83-89
Oct.	11 81-82
Nov.	11 81-80
Dec.	11 81-80
Jan.	11 81-80
Feb.	11 81-80
Mar.	11 81-80
Apr.	11 81-80
May	11 81-80
June	11 81-80
July	11 81-80

EGYPTIAN COTTON

(Liverpool, Aug. 8th.)

Month	Price
Aug.	11 83-89
Sept.	11 83-89
Oct.	11 81-82
Nov.	11 81-80
Dec.	11 81-80
Jan.	11 81-80
Feb.	11 81-80
Mar.	11 81-80
Apr.	11 81-80
May	11 81-80
June	11 81-80
July	11 81-80

AMERICAN COTTON.

(New York, Aug. 8th.)

Month	Price
Aug.	11 83-89
Sept.	11 83-89
Oct.	11 81-82
Nov.	11 81-80
Dec.	11 81-80
Jan.	11 81-80
Feb.	11 81-80
Mar.	11 81-80
Apr.	11 81-80
May	11 81-80
June	11 81-80
July	11 81-80

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(New York, Aug. 8th.)

Month	Price
Aug.	11 83-89
Sept.	11 83-89
Oct.	11 81-82
Nov.	11 81-80
Dec.	11 81-80
Jan.	11 81-80
Feb.	11 81-80
Mar.	11 81-80
Apr.	11 81-80
May	11 81-80
June	11 81-80
July	11 81-80

NEW COTTON CROP.

(London, Aug. 7.)

Month	Price
Aug.	11 83-89
Sept.	11 83-89
Oct.	11 81-82
Nov.	11 81-80
Dec.	11 81-80
Jan.	11 81-80
Feb.	11 81-80
Mar.	11 81-80
Apr.	11 81-80
May	11 81-80
June	11 81-80
July	11 81-80

AMUSEMENTS

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT

NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale

will stage at

Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay

ON

Saturday 12th August 1922 at 8-30

p.m. (S. T.)

and

Sunday 13th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SATECHE GULAM

Proprietors

N.B. No complimentary tickets will be

allowed for these three plays.

4 p.m. ruling Rs. 548. Fine Mg. Omra
September opened at Rs. 445 and advanced
to Rs. 451 on buying by Marwari Brokers.
From this level it dropped to Rs. 448 on
selling by a Japanese House, which price re-
mained at 4 p.m. While Omra December/
January opened at Rs. 413 and after fluctuat-
ing within a range of three rupees, the rate
at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 411. F. G. Mg. Bengal
December/January was Rs. 445 nominal.
The tenders for the months are as fol-
lows:—

Broach July/August 8,800 Rs. to-day.
Total up-to-date 58,100 Rs.
Southern July/August nil to-day.
Total up-to-date 1,700 Rs.
Our market for ready cotton was quiet
yesterday and the inquiry was very little by
Exporters and Mills. About 2,000 Rs. are
reported to have been sold.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 9.
To-day a further drop of 74 points is re-
ported in New York futures. The recent decline
in the American markets seems to have been
at present and the recent improved weather
and unfavourable trade prospects. In face
of all these it looks as though the market may
decline further in the near future. But
these are still, however, some critical weeks
ahead for the growing American crop, during
which serious damage may be done to it, and
on any such reliable reports we may see a
rapid advance in prices. It is, therefore,
difficult to form any definite opinion about
the future course of the market as so much
will depend on the weather in America and
improved trade situation.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 9th.

Month	Price
Aug.	11 83-89
Sept.	11 83-89
Oct.	11 81-82
Nov.	11 81-80
Dec.	11 81-80
Jan.	11 81-80
Feb.	11 81-80
Mar.	11 81-80
Apr.	11 81-80
May	11 81-80
June	11 81-80
July	11 81-80

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 9th.

Month	Price
Aug.	11 83-89
Sept.	11 83-89
Oct.	11 81-82
Nov.	11 81-80
Dec.	11 81-80
Jan.	11 81-80
Feb.	11 81-80
Mar.	11 81-80
Apr.	11 81-80
May	11 81-80
June	11 81-80
July	11 81-80

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 9th.

Month	Price
Aug.	11 83-89
Sept.	11 83-89
Oct.	11 81-82
Nov.	11 81-80
Dec.	11 81-80
Jan.	11 81-80
Feb.	11 81-80
Mar.	11 81-80
Apr.	11 81-80
May	11 81-80
June	11 81-80
July	11 81-80

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Month	Price
Aug.	11 83-89
Sept.	11 83-89
Oct.	11 81-82
Nov.	11 81-80
Dec.	11 81-80
Jan.	11 81-80
Feb.	11 81-80
Mar.	11 81-80
Apr.	11 81-80
May	11 81-80
June	11 81-80
July	11 81-80

RECEIPTS FOR THE BI-WEEK

from 4th August to 7th

August, 1922

Receipts from 1st September

ber, 1921, to 7th August,

1922

Shipments for the bi-week

from 4th August to 7th

August, 1922, Europe

China, Japan and Coast

ports

Total

Total Exports from 1st

September, 1921, to 7th

August, 1922, Europe

China, Japan and Coast

ports

Total

Total Exports from 1st

September, 1921, to 7th

August, 1922, Europe

China, Japan and Coast

ports

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
The Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd. Ord. and Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, York Bldg., Hornby Rd., 4 p.m.
The Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works Ltd. Ord. Genl. Meeting, 11, Love Lane, Byculla, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

The s.s. "Nevada," with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
The Motor Emporium Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Gowalia Tank Road, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 13.

Protest meeting re. the threatened occupation of Constantinople by the Greeks, etc., Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.
S.S. "Kalyan" arrives at 6 a.m. with the mails of July 27.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30; and Chafale and Palace at 8-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinee Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 5-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. L. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr.	Dep.
Panjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jabulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	9 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 15
Enter & 3rd Poona Express	12 6	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 00
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. L. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases.

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay-Poona Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathlawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 8

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Ganges Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (Thursday) at 9 a.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the current criminal sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Thursday) morning the 10th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. S.).

MISS GOHAR JAN'S CONCERT.

Miss Gohar Jan, of Calcutta, who recently gave a successful concert at the "Baliwala" Theatre in aid of Mr. Horniman, is giving an independent musical concert at the same theatre on Tuesday, the 15th instant, the occasion being the "Jannashanti" or the festival in connection with the birth of Lord Shri Krishna. It is understood that the programme for the concert will be a choice selection of devotional songs—more or less in tune with the "deva" of Shri Krishna, just as in the former sessions the "deva" was related to national themes. Other particulars will be found elsewhere.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

A musical concert on a modest scale was held at the Sir Ganga Jeebhoo Hall, on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 5 p.m. to celebrate the first anniversary of the Parsi Institute of Music, which is situated at Princess Street, Mr. Jahangir J. Vimaladai, B.A., L.L.B., kindly took the chair on the occasion. Admission was free, and about 1,500 members of the Parsi Community attended. An entertaining and interesting programme of good music, vocal and instrumental, was given through by the pupils of both sexes of the Institute. They all did their best to render the parts assigned to them, but in instrumental music Mr. J. J. Vimaladai's great command over the instruments, and in vocal music Miss Allan Dwyer's excellent all-round account of her beautiful voice, Mr. Vimaladai spoke at length on the subject of music, and congratulated Mr. Framrose D. Shroff, the able proprietor of the Institute, for getting up such a fine result. Mr. Shroff replied suitably, and thanked Mr. Vimaladai for having taken such kindly interest. The programme lasted two hours. After some presentations to Mr. Shroff from his pupils, the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Secretary writes:—It is proposed to hold the next Provincial Co-operative Conference at Bombay in December next on the 9th, 10th, and 11th. Societies and individual co-operators and all those interested in the co-operative movement are requested to forward before the end of August 1922 to the Institute the names of subjects deserving in their opinion, to be discussed at the Conference. The Conference Committee will hold its 2nd sitting in the first week of September to select the subjects to be discussed at the Conference and the subjects so selected will be announced immediately after and notes will be invited thereon.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

LECTURE ON "CHARITY ORGANISATIONS."

There will be a public lecture on "Charity Organisations" by Professor R. M. Joshi M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S., in the Bowen Hall, Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Clerks' Union, Bombay, Mr. G. B. Trivedi will deliver a public lecture on "The Amended Municipal Bill and the value of the Ten Rupee Franchise" on Saturday, the 12th instant at 8 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

CLERKS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Clerks' Union, Bombay, Mr. G. B. Trivedi will deliver a public lecture on "The Amended Municipal Bill and the value of the Ten Rupee Franchise" on Saturday, the 12th instant at 8 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

PATHAN TERRORISM CONTINUES.

113 M RE ARRESTS MADE.

In spite of the wholesale arrests and subsequent deportation of a large number of Pathans, the number that is still allowed to be at large in the city continues to be a source of danger to the person and property of the citizens as could be seen from what happened to a Postman on the Nesbit Road at 5-30 a.m. on Sunday last.

The postman, whose name is Pandurang Vithal Kane, was going along Nesbit Road towards Parel Road. While passing over the Olivant Bridge he was stopped by four Pathans who asked him for matches. The postman said he had no matches when two of the Pathans seized him, the third stood over him with a knife and the fourth searched his pockets and stole Rs. 2. He was then deprived of his umbrella and was allowed to go. The postman reported the matter to the police. Special arrangements were made to arrest the culprits and the next morning at 5-30 divisional police patrol under Deputy-Inspector Dalton came across a party of three Pathans on the same bridge. Two of them immediately fled upon arrest while the third got away. Mr. Dalton went after the man and saw him returning over the bridge, walking unconcernedly, but apparently to see what was taking place. Mr. Dalton stopped him and as he assumed a threatening attitude the police officer hit him on the head with a stick causing a wound. He was then secured and taken to the J. J. Hospital where the injury was attended to and sent away in custody.

The names of the Pathans are Idarshah Gulabshah, Sadeer and Badshah of Idarshah. The umbrella robbed from the postman was found in possession of Idarshah while knives were found in possession of the other two.

In course of their enquiries the Divisional Police under Superintendent Sykes, Inspector Jeffries and Deputy-Inspector Dalton have succeeded in recovering some cash and other articles from the account which are believed to have been robbed by them from different persons.

On the night of the 8th instant, the police arrested 113 Pathans in Don Taseel Street and placed them before Mr. D. N. Khandalavadi, additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court. The case was adjourned for further enquiry.

BOMBAY CIVICS EXHIBITION.

PUBLIC INVITED TO PAY A VISIT.

Pending public opening, the Civics Exhibition (in the galleries of the Royal Society Institute, Esplanade Road), is open to the public on all days except Sundays and other holidays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturdays up to 1 p.m.) by appointment.

This exhibition is a great experiment in visual instruction. Herein is an outline of the cities in their historic and geographic development, from antiquity onwards, depicting the effects of physical surroundings on human life in the first instance and later the reaction of social life on physical surroundings. Thus it bears the relation of a bridge between geographic facts and facts of human history. It is therefore of paramount interest both to the teacher and the student, who want to understand human progress and human civilisation along with the human lives i.e. villages, towns and cities that their interactions have produced.

Should any visitor wish to see this Exhibition, the President of the Council, Mr. G. C. Adve, will be glad to take them round in batches of not more than 20 at a time.

PROTEST AGAINST OPENING A MEAT-SHOP.

MEETING AT CHIKALWADI.

On Sunday last under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League a meeting of the residents of Chikalwadi was held to protest against the opening of a meat shop in the locality which offended the religious susceptibilities of the devout Hindus residing there. Dr. Dhavalwadi presided. After Mr. Nanavati had spoken on behalf of the residents of Chikalwadi the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the residents of Chikalwadi held under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League strongly protests against the opening of a meat shop near Jawli Building as it greatly hurts the religious feelings of the people residing there and urges upon the Municipal Corporation to take prompt measures to close that shop."

Mr. Jhabvala, Secretary of the League, then moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League protests against the Municipality allowing such meat shops to be opened anywhere in different localities as such a step is gravely prejudicial and offensive to the religious and humane susceptibilities of many people residing in the neighbourhood and requests the authorities to see that such a practice is not followed and that the feelings of the people are consulted before any such step is taken in sanctioning the opening of such a shop."

The president was requested to forward the above two resolutions to the Municipal authorities. Mr. Ishlulhari Jhabvali in thanking the president dwelt on the question of mercy as the chief principle of human life. He deplored the large amount of slaughter being daily practised everywhere. The meeting then terminated.

LADY KNOCKED DOWN BY TAXI.

Bai Sakarbai Pestonji Mejar, aged thirty-six residing at Chowpatty, was crossing the road at the junction of Queen's Station Road, on the night of the 8th instant at 8-15, when she was knocked down by taxi car No. 024314 owned by Abdul Raheman Taher and driven by Abdul Samad Talib. Sakarbai was removed immediately to the Chark Clinic where she was treated by Dr. R. Cooper for an open wound on the back of the head and on the left side, an abrasion on the left elbow and concussion. She was detained in the hospital as her condition was found to be serious.

The driver Abdul Samad was yesterday charged with rash and negligent driving at the Girgaon Police Court and the case was adjourned.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Jal Kharshodi Mehta, aged sixteen, a student of the Tutorials High School, at Gowalia Tank Road, fell into a well in the school compound on the afternoon of the 8th instant. The Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station being situated just opposite the school, Station Officer Mr. Nagle ran up with his men and found that the boy was clinging to the wall of the well. With the help of a line Manila rope Mr. Nagle brought the boy safely out.

UNION BANK OF INDIA.

SHARE-HOLDERS' MEETING DISSOLVED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing in manner required for passing a resolution, Sir Bormasi Adenwalla presiding.

At the outset, the Chairman, in moving the resolution, said:—

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,—In order to enable you to weigh the reasons which decided your Directors to place before you a proposition for the reduction of the capital of the Bank, the following brief observations are submitted to you. After the close of the War trade was booming in India and the want of Banking facilities was keenly felt in the business community. The late Mr. Sitaram Poddar took up the idea with his usual characteristic zeal and with the co-operation of influential Marwarce Bankers and other prominent business men of Bombay founded this Bank. The authorised share capital was Rupees five crores of which four crores were offered for subscription and were readily or subscribed by the public in Bombay and different parts of India. The Bank intended to spread a network of branches throughout the country and also to undertake foreign exchange operations and industrial and general banking business. For such a comprehensive scheme the capital of rupees five crores was considered necessary, but time has now undergone a great change. There has been a severe depression in trade which continues to exist. Banking has been severely hampered by excessive taxation. Government borrowings at high rate and treasury bills. The experience of sister institutions has not been encouraging. The establishment of branches all over the country has been found difficult in practice owing to the cost of establishment and competition of the Imperial Bank.

Foreign exchanges are in a muddle and there are such sudden and heavy fluctuations in them that no bank at the beginning of its career can safely undertake such operations on any considerable scale. By reason of a great depression in trade and industries which is world wide in its scope, your Directors have hitherto avoided doing any industrial business and are anxious to concentrate on certain outlook they do not propose to do such business in the immediate future. Thus the Bank's original programme has been considerably curtailed. At present it has been decided to concentrate on and develop its general Banking business the need of a such a large capital no longer exists. The effect of reducing the large unutilised liability on the shares on their market quotation will also be very beneficial. The discount quotation of our shares is, as far as can be ascertained, entirely due to this heavy unutilised liability on our shares which in these times of great depression was responsible for causing considerable loss to the investors. Your Directors have, therefore, after mature consideration decided to reduce the capital of the Bank as stated above. It was suggested by the Directors that they should reduce the capital by reducing the face value of each share to Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 20. This suggestion was considered and investigated by the Board and they decided that such a reduction would not be in the interests of the Bank. You will see that all the leading banks in Europe and India have a substantial reserve of unutilised capital in addition to their accumulated reserve fund and what is essential for these established Banks is indispensable for a bank institution like ours with a moderate reserve of two lakhs. For the success of our general banking business we have to have the confidence of the public such a reserve is absolutely necessary. Without it the Bank will not be able to make the following resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000/- divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 50/- each of which 8,00,000/- shares have been issued with Rs. 7-50/- paid up and Rs. 2,00,00,000/- divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 20/- each of which 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 7-50/- shall be deemed to have been issued and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 20/- each and extinguishing the liability in respect of unutilised capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 30/- per share."

Mr. Hansraj P. Thaksey seconded the resolution.

At this stage, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder moved the following amendment:—

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000/- divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 50/- each of which 8,00,000 shares have been issued with Rs. 7-50/- paid up on each share to Rs. 25/- each and Rs. 2,00,00,000/- divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 25/- each of which 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 7-50/- shall be deemed to have been issued and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 25/- each and extinguishing the liability in respect of unutilised capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 25/- per share."

In moving the above amendment, Mr. Shamdasani said that it was not to the interests of the shareholders of the Bank to allow the liability in respect of the "unutilised" capital on the present issue of 8,00,000 shares to the extent of no less than a crore of rupees at Rs. 12-50/- per share to be paid up by the shareholders.

Mr. Habib Tar Mahomed seconded the amendment.

A shareholder—"Mr. Chairman: Is the amendment of Mr. Shamdasani in order?"

At this stage there was great disturbance created in the meeting and four or five shareholders began speaking together. Mr. Shamdasani speaking excitedly asked the chairman to put his amendment to the vote.

The chairman declared Mr. Shamdasani's amendment "out of order."

Mr. I. S. Haji—"Mr. Chairman, may I know under what rule you declare this amendment 'out of order'?"

At this stage there was once again great uproar and commotion with the result that the chairman dissolved the meeting.

SHARE-HOLDERS' MEETING.

After the above meeting was dissolved, the shareholders again held their meeting with Mr. I. S. Haji in the chair at the hall of the Bank, when the following resolution was passed expressing the regret of the shareholders present at the treatment given to them, appointing a committee of about 12 shareholders including Messrs. I. S. Haji and Shamdasani for the protection of the shareholders and declaring the acceptance by the shareholders present of the amendment proposed by Mr. Nagle run up with his men and found that the boy was clinging to the wall of the well. With the help of a line Manila rope Mr. Nagle brought the boy safely out.

BAPTISTA AND KHADILKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, Like Mahatma Gandhi who declares himself to be the chela of late Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Baptista calls himself the chela of late Lokmanya. Mr. Baptista is noted for his chivalry. Whatever victories he wins, he wins in open fight and places them at the feet of the cause. He fights for. He is not, therefore, intoxicated by his successes. He has the fervour of the Apostles. When he succeeds, he does not attribute it to his great powers but to the sterling merit of his cause. In fact he sacrifices himself to the cause and uses every grain of his energy for the cause. There is no malice in him. On that same account he is able to take a defeat with equanimity and has the patience to bide his time. He frankly admits the power of his opponent, not only did he say that Mahatma Gandhi represented India, in September 1920, but he said it even as late as January 1922, just after the abortive Representative Conference. In September 1920 he had the courage to say "Gandhi has dug a grave: either he must bury himself or the Congress in it and then only others can work." He said practically the same thing again after the Ahmedabad Congress, when he suggested that the Congress did not exist outside Gandhi. It was his chivalry that enabled him to frankly admit his helplessness, in September 1920, and at the same time to declare when he would resume his fight. In his raising the banner of revolt against the Non-co-operation programme one can see nothing but chivalry. To him the only request to be made is that he should frankly announce his candidature for some constituency for the next election, without any ado and any further attempt to create bad blood. In his letter of 6th August, is published in his own words his advice to Mr. Khadilkar: "Tell him with my compliments that I will believe in his sincerity only when he goes to jail." To Mr. Baptista our request is, "we shall believe in your sincerity only when you enter or at least attempt to enter a Legislative Council."

The same cannot be said of Mr. Baptista's opponents who are allowing him the leadership merely because of his "unquestionable oratorical powers, his irrefragable enthusiasm and inexhaustible energy. The moment he ceases to be led by them, he will not only be kicked over but even be damned, (as I have heard him damned), as being hand in glove with the Government. One thing is certain, the most powerful and sincere lieutenant of Lokmanya has created a great sensation in the Maharashtra. By his daring call to the Marathas of the mofussil, the Poona wing-pullers are shaking in their shoes. They are now afraid of their position. It is not truth that they care for. They would not mind if the rank and file of Maharashtra is dissatisfied with their leadership, so long as the dissatisfaction is not articulated. New Mr. Khadilkar with his incisive pen and his robust and living loyalty to the late Lokmanya is giving out the thoughts of the majority of Maharashtra and asking the majority to organise themselves. Now those whose powers lay in suppression of the majority, are feeling that their position is shaken and are making frantic efforts to stiffen Mr. Khadilkar. As Mr. Baptista himself has said "but we would have lost all influence over the masses if we did so, i.e. abstained from the Non-co-operation movement," the motive underlying the lukewarm loyalty of the Poona Nationalists to the Congress is their desire not to lose their influence over the masses. But now the hour of trial has come. They too realise that sitting on the fence will not now suffice, and hence they fear they would be thrown overboard unless they are able to stiffen the voice of Khadilkar.

It is for this stifling of Mr. Khadilkar that the meeting in Gandharva Mahavidyalaya was held. Mr. Baptista's letter proves—if at all it proves any thing—that this was the purpose of that meeting. The anniversary of Lokmanya's death could not have been more grossly abused. Mr. Baptista wants to say "Mr. Jannadas Mehta did not abuse Mr. Khadilkar but took him to task for abusing others." Mr. Baptista knows that taking to task can be an abuse. To speak in the language of courtiers and speakers, here is word of the reporter and the public may believe one or the other. To use another legal term let us see in whose favour the presumption can be made. It is admitted by Mr. Baptista that Mr. Jannadas Mehta "took him (Khadilkar) to task," "condemned" and again, "condemned." The letter of Mr. Baptista, which was written in his verandah overlooking a fine garden, at the top of Mhatrapakdi, contains an amount of suggestive abuse. Mr. Baptista is not only an unimpassioned person, but on the wrong side of forty. If his written composition rather than his open and enthusiastic Mr. Jannadas Mehta who is much younger than Mr. Baptista should have been in his taking to task and condemning, when he was on his legs in the gaze of the public, where generally enthusiasm gets the better of reason. It is a stab in the back to Mr. Khadilkar, "unkindest" because it comes from Mr. Baptista, who should know, even to suggest that Mr. Khadilkar wrote irresponsibly in the "Kesari" because "Thak bore the burden of responsibility." Khadilkar was willing to go to jail in the year 1908. It was not the articles that took Mr. Thak to the jail. The articles were only picked up as an ostensible excuse. Mr. Thak was taken at his word which he uttered at Surat "I shant move unless I am bodily removed." That was said in the Congress pandal, and Sir George Sydenham (as he then was) took him at his word and wanted to remove him bodily. The sedition case was only a means. Mr. Baptista as a lawyer knows that every paper—including the Anglo-Indian papers—writes something which, if strictly construed, must come under section 124A, if the Government wants to punish the Editor of the paper. It was at the express direction of the late Lokmanya that Mr. Khadilkar was not allowed to shoulder the responsibility for the articles on which the prosecution was based, because the only effect of his coming forward would have been to put both of them in the clutches of the bureaucracy. Be it said to the credit of Mr. Khadilkar—Mr. Baptista probably could not know it—that he continued to write in the same strain for a year and a half on his own responsibility and it was only when the "Kesari" came under the editorship of him who is described by Mr. Baptista as "the ablest and most devoted of the lieutenants of our departed Lokmanya," that the "Kesari" lost altogether its tone for more than three years, until Mr. Thak was released and the Great War broke out, which gave considerable amount of freedom to the Press in some directions.

In his enthusiasm to show his discipleship of the late Lokmanya, Mr. Baptista has allowed himself to be wedded with that party which is precisely abusing the name and influence of the late Lokmanya. Mr. Baptista has more in common with Mr. Khadilkar than with him whom he describes as the ablest and the most devoted of the lieutenants of our departed Lokmanya. Mr. Thak loved diplomacy but diplomacy was not the whole Mr. Thak. It was only in diplomacy that Mr. Baptista's pet was "the ablest and most devoted of the lieutenants of our departed Lokmanya." He can be compared if you like with the Duke of New Castle of Lord Chatham's Cabinet. The vision and the honesty of the Lokmanya are inherited by Mr. Khadilkar. This sincere devotee, this inspired devotee, understands the guiding principles of his Guru and does not allow his vision to be blurred by the outside, therefore, temporary coating of his Guru. It is admitted, in fact it is urged, that Mr. Thak was fixed in his principles and suited his methods to the time. It is only to be desired that those who urge this follow Mr. Thak in principle, as admitted by them. Mr. Thak said in the beginning of 1920 that if the Moslem League decided upon the non-participation in the Councils he would accept their verdict. The Moslem League did so decide, and it is a gross calumny of the Lokmanya to suggest that he would not have been as good as his word. Those are, therefore, traducing the memory of the Lokmanya, who are unfurling the banner of revolt against the Congress in order to enter the Council. What a sacrifice of the blessed departed soul to fight in his name for entering the Councils, which are openly declared by the Premier of England as a mere "experiment," and which are openly denied the prospect even in the future of gaining any the least control over the I. O. S. All honour then to Mr. Khadilkar for keeping the name and the glory of the departed Lokmanya unblemished.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELIE.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The enterprising Durban correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" informs the "Bombay Parsi" that a co-religionist of theirs being sentenced to imprisonment under whatever charges, has been forcibly divested of his shirt, which is traditionally held to be sacred and the cord which the Parsi traces round it. It is not necessary to emphasise the sanctity which attaches to these two garments by Zoroastrians. How does this contrast with the alleged disabilities under which a corner inhabited by the Parsis labours in Persia? Are not all the woes of the Zoroastrians in Yezd trivial as compared with what the ignorant instruments of England's Asiatic Durban? I leave it to the imagination of your readers to picture the torture into which a certain section of the community would be thrown were tidings of a similar sacrilege to reach India from an Islamic sovereign State instead of a British Colony.—Yours, etc.

G. K. N.

CALCUTTA SHARE-MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Howras and Clives have fallen back again to-day and both mills closed early with losses. The Bears had matters very much their own way. A large number of Howras changed hands at 42-2. Other jute shares were in the major in the case without small quantities. Cottons opened steady. Durbars finding buyers at Rs. 38 and 39. Some bank shares Calcutta Industrials were somewhat. Bengal Nagpore were enquired for and sellers were demanding enhanced rates. New Victoria were at Rs. 100. There was no life in the coal section and business was confined to some inquiry for Barabari at firm rates and Bokaro Rangpur and Ranee-gunge at the low quotations now ruling. Centuries had sellers at Rs. 4-8. Burrakus were easier. Madan Theatres were in keen demand up to Rs. 7-8 in the miscellaneous section and United and Bengal Flour were in good features, sellers of flour shares appear to be out of the market at the moment. Kumar dhubi had buyers at rather less than yesterday's figure. Marshalls were on sale at Rs. 7-2. Enquiry for light railway shares was maintained with good scrip very hard to buy. Among bank shares Calcutta Industrials were rather better in the market. Imperial (contributory) changed hands at Rs. 35 and fully paid shares were barely steady at Rs. 1360. Following were closing quotations:—Bank—Calcutta Industrial Bank 7 discount, Imperial Bank (contributory) 350.

Railways—Howrah Amta Railway 92. Cotton—Bengal Nagpur 467-8, Dunbar 472, Kesoram 12-8. Jute—Alliance (pref) 88 s.o.l., Anglo-India (pref) 102, Birla 5-10, Century 9-2, Clive 34-8, Craig 7-2, Gourapore 4-10, Howrah 43-4, Hooghly 40 s.o.l., Kanharatty 5-10, Kankarnah 46-5 s.l., Kinnison 839-8, Lansdowne 265, Reliance 44-2, Soorah (pref) 99 s.o.l., Waverley 10-3 s.l. Coal—Burrakur 36-4, Central Kurked 28, Century 4-9, Gopalchuck 16-8 Northern 6-12, Ranee-gunge 55-8, Talcher 9-4. Miscellaneous—P. P. Cement 4-14, Kumardhubi Engineering 44 s.o.l., Marshall (India) Ltd. 7-2, Thorneycroft 32 s.l., B. I. Corporation (pref) 8-6 and (def) 7-2, Finance and Mining 27, Great Eastern Hotel 225, Assam Saw 5-8, Buxa Timber 2-8, Ryam Sang 40-4, Central Cacher Tea 31. Exchange—Bar, telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand Bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

PT. NEHRU ENTERTAINED BY MADRAS VAKILS.

JUDGE'S DISAPPROVAL FOR USE OF HIGH COURT PREMISES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 8.

During their stay in Madras last week Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Shervani of the Civil Disobedience Committee were guests of the Madras Vakils' Association at a tea party held in the association rooms in the High Court buildings. The "Hindu" now understands that the Secretary of the Association has received the following communication from the Registrar of the High Court:—"The attention of the Honourable Judges had been called to the meeting held in the precincts of the High Court, in the room provided for the use of the Vakils' Association. The meeting appears to have been to welcome and to entertain three persons described as distinguished members of the Civil Disobedience and Khilafat Committees and the proceedings were of a political character. I am desired to state that the Honourable Judges most strongly disapprove of the use of the High Court buildings for anything in the nature of a political meeting and to require an undertaking from the Association that the building will not be used in future for anything of the nature without the express permission of the Honourable the Chief Justice. In the absence of such an undertaking they will consider the advisability of continuing to give to the Association the accommodation in question."

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

The following resolution is published by the Government of Bombay:—In their Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1394, dated the 12th April 1922, Government have decided that in future 10 per cent, at least, of the places in each of the professional colleges should be made available every year to candidates from backward classes of the Hindus and 10 per cent. to Mahomedans in this Presidency provided they possess the minimum qualification for admission according to the rules. Government are now pleased to direct that a further 10 per cent. of the places in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, every year should be reserved for female candidates provided they possess the minimum qualification for admission according to the rules of the College.

These places should be reserved for female candidates only at the beginning of the academic year. If a sufficient number of applications are not received on the last date for receiving them, the Dean, Grant Medical College, should proceed to fill up their places from other candidates in the usual way.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 5th August, the total mortality (711) was 58 more than in the preceding week, and 312 more than in the week ending 29th July. These figures compare favourably with those for the corresponding week of 1921 when the mortality was 903 and death rate 7-94, and with these for the week ending the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 836 and death rate 44-38. The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 7 and that from the disease of the Respiratory System 251 as against 7 and 218 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of influenza pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 187 were among infants under one year of age; 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil and at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City. Cholera caused 3 attacks and 1 death. Small-pox caused 2 attacks and 1 death. Plague caused 8 attacks and 6 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 358 as against 312 in the week of the last year and 355 the quinquennium average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-1921).

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, August 10, 1922.

THE COUNTRY'S DUTY.

We have already expressed our view regarding Mr. Lloyd George's astounding speech in defence of the British Civilian in India, and his pointless bluff about withdrawing "the experiment of Responsible Government" should India prove recalcitrant. We do not attach much importance to this bluff, since we know that Mr. Lloyd George is no better than a weather-glass whose steadiness is affected by the conditions of atmospheric pressure. He knew that he—and his Government too—were not popular in the country, and the tendency latterly of certain Diehard members of the Coalition to go against the Government were an invitation for him to avow Junker sentiments. Be that as it may, we are particularly interested in Mr. Lloyd George's admission that the last elections to the reformed Indian legislatures were worse than abortive and that the legislatures did not represent "that advanced section," which has given its allegiance to the Non-cooperation movement. Having in an unguarded moment made this important—and interesting—admission—Mr. Lloyd George remarked that the "Non-cooperation movement at the present time was in a state of collapse." In saying this he seems to have simply taken up the cry of the bureaucracy. We are reminded, in this connection, of a cartoon which appeared in one of the English papers during the great coal strike days. It represented a fat-bellied profiteer admonishing the parrot of the Capitalist Press to repeat after him that the coal strike was a failure. Whatever the apparent end of that unprecedented strike, England cannot have so soon forgotten its great lessons. It seems to us that Mr. Lloyd George is like the parrot in the cartoon, repeating three times after the Indian bureaucracy that the Non-cooperation movement has collapsed. If from this performance he and his bureaucratic friends derive any consolation, we do not grudge it them. This much is, however, clear: that if the state of the Non-cooperation movement is what it has been represented to be by its opponents, we should have heard much less about it than we actually do, and this argues, in our opinion, an unsuspected vigour and vitality for the movement.

We are left to wonder whether Mr. Lloyd George was speaking with his tongue in his cheek when he talked of Britain not relinquishing her responsibility for India. Responsibility, indeed! When he himself has sown throughout India the seeds of bitter discontent and distrust of Britain! He has betrayed the trust of India in the Empire by his breach of the most solemn pledges; and it is mainly his fault if, to-day, throughout the East, Britain has all but lost the "prestige" of her "word," and the feeling has become predominant that Britain's "trusteeship" is a mask for exploitation. It does not matter a jot to the Non-cooperators how many British civilians there are in India. What alone matters is whether those civilians are prepared to be amenable to Indian opinion and to serve as the servants and not masters of India. So long as the present bureaucratic dispensation prevails in the governance of the country, civilians—whether British or Indian—are bound to be regarded with considerable mistrust, if not actual hostility, and their regime must continue to grow more and more unpopular. And whether the civilians themselves should or will trust a Prime Minister and his Cabinet who have been guilty of many a breach of faith is a matter which we cannot decide. But all the fulsome flattery which he chose to bestow upon the Civil Service—the "British Civil Service"—is meaningless considered in relation to the career of such a quick-change artist as Mr. Lloyd George. His peroration particularly strikes us as cheaply theatrical after the manner of Mr. Bottomley, which his "private secretary and confidant" has declared, improved according to the reports of the box-office returns. Mr. Lloyd George concluded his heroics thus:

"But whatever you do in the way of strengthening it, there is one institution we will not interfere with, there is one institution we will not cripple, there is one institution we will not deprive of its functions or of its privileges, and that is that institution which built up the British Raj—the British Civil Service in India. We have undertaken responsibility for India, we have undertaken to guide India; we have undertaken to establish and maintain law and good government throughout its vast dominions, we have undertaken to defend its frontiers and to protect its peoples against internal foes and external foes. The British Empire means at all costs to continue to discharge that sacred trust and to fulfil that high destiny."

Mr. Lloyd George said the same thing of Ireland. "No surrender to rebels and traitors" was once his familiar stunt, and time has shown it was all mere bluff—with no principle or purpose behind it.

When the time came, Mr. Lloyd George felt no qualms of conscience in betraying those English and Ulster Die-hards, who had reposed their trust in him, and we are prepared to say he would do the same to-morrow to the British Civilian, whom he has patted on the back to-day. Never was statesmanship more unscrupulous than Mr. Lloyd George's, and we are not considerably perturbed when he declares in rounded periods about his maintaining "the trust and the responsibility." Nor, in view of his frequent breaches of faith, do we trust him again to keep his promises, whether it be to Indians or to the Civil Servants. His peroration leaves us indifferent, just as much as his vitriolic outburst against Indian Nationalism leaves us cold. To the Moderates and the Cooperators the speech has come as a bolt from the blue. Are they going to rest content with indignant protest or are they going to suit their action to the words? Will they now realise the disservice they rendered to their country by accepting the humiliating principle underlying the "Reforms" scheme, the principle, namely, that the British Government and the

"British Civil Service in India" should be the judges of their fitness for self-government? As for the Indian people the only effective answer they can give to all this bluster is to redouble their efforts and complete the national programme.

MAHARASHTRA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, has resigned his office a second time. He has made his position quite clear at long last. It seems difficult to imagine that Mr. Kelkar, the lieutenant of the Lokamanya, is opposed to Non-Cooperation. But it is no use mining matters and Mr. Kelkar also has left us in no doubt as to his views and intentions. One, who is vehemently opposed to every item of Non-Cooperation from the triple boycott down to the volunteer's pledge and accepts khaddar with many reservations, can hardly be described as a Non-Cooperator. We only regret that Mr. Kelkar did not make his intentions clear before. As a faithful adherent of the mandate theory, he had declared, soon after the Calcutta Congress, that he would abide by the Congress decision. But his heart was never in the movement. His support was halting and many a time he wrote ambiguously in the "Kesari". It is true that he laid aside his individual opinion and accepted the Congress decision. Having once accepted it, it was, however, his duty to follow faithfully the dictates of the Congress. The mandate theory of the Congress means this or it has no meaning at all. Mr. Kelkar, however, permitted himself to hold one of the most responsible offices in the Congress organisation, all the while feeling that the triple boycott was harmful. With his eye fixed on the Councils, he could not be expected to do substantial national work. It was hardly fair on the part of Mr. Kelkar and men of his persuasion, who have been opposed to every item of N.C.O., to have accepted executive offices and thus unwittingly blocked the progress of Non-Cooperation. A publicist of Mr. Kelkar's experience need not have waited for the plain hint of Hakim Ajmal Khan to resign. If he could not reconcile his conscience with the cause, he should long ago have made room for those who believed in Non-Cooperation. We cannot accept his plea that once a man pays four annas to the Congress, he can hold any office in it, whatever his views. The National Congress would prove itself a nullity if such views were to prevail. The membership of the Congress is no doubt open to everybody who signs and accepts the creed and pays his subscription. In the Congress Executive, however, there can be no room for those who do not honestly accept the Congress programme. Mr. Kelkar must evidently have felt the situation to be extremely awkward. He was opposed to the triple boycott and he had to popularise it. He could not do it and the only course open to him was to resign. In his letter of resignation, he tries to dispute the authoritative statement that only those who accept the programme can become office-bearers, but it is futile to controvert an argument that carries its own condemnation with it. Mr. Kelkar has much to answer for. If the Non-cooperation movement has not been as successful in Maharashtra as elsewhere, the mistaken idea that anybody who pays four annas is fit to hold executive offices is largely responsible for it.

The question now is: What is Maharashtra going to do? For, it must be admitted that it is mainly a question for Maharashtra to decide. The heart of Maharashtra is sound. Long before the Non-cooperation movement was started in its present form, Maharashtra had familiarised itself under the Lokamanya with the four-fold doctrine of Swadeshi, boycott, national education and Swarajya. Non-cooperation is but an amplification of that four-fold doctrine and Maharashtra cannot afford to lag behind, whatever, Mr. Kelkar and his supporters, who have also resigned, say and do. Mr. Kelkar cannot be accepted as the correct interpreter of Lokamanya Tilak's life and policy. It is Mahatma Gandhi who has carried the Lokamanya's teachings to their logical conclusion. The reasons that led the nation to adopt the programme of Non-cooperation are no less strong now than ever before. The triple wrong is there and the triple boycott cannot be withdrawn until Swarajya is won, the Khilafat question is satisfactorily settled and the Punjab wrong righted. The movement cannot be allowed to weaken itself because of this individual or that. We would have very much liked to have Mr. Kelkar working with the Congress, but we value, as we trust Maharashtra

also values, the cause more than the individual. It is the duty of every Maratha to work with redoubled force and energy to make up for lost time. Maharashtra can count upon the sympathy and support of every other province in India. Self-sacrifice is in the very breeding of Maharashtra. Swarajya is in its very breath. Its glorious past fits its sons and daughters naturally for an equally glorious future. Maharashtra has been known to fight at its best when the odds are very much against it. Maharashtra knows no defeat. Now is the time for Maharashtra to show that the past is not dead and, with or without Mr. Kelkar and his few assistants, to work with unfaltering resolve for Swarajya.

Notes of the Day

His Pound of Flesh.

The Inter-Allied Conference, representing Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium, which is now sitting in London to review the question of German reparations and granting Germany a moratorium, is in the nature of an experiment to discover the financial and economic equilibrium of Europe. The matters at issue do not affect only Germany, as is generally supposed; they affect France—and the rest of Europe including Britain, and everyone of the Powers concerned has hitherto been groping in the dark to find its own feet. France and its Premier, M. Poincaré, are regarded as the main obstacles to economic peace. France, on the contrary, contends that Germany has belied everyone of her promises and broken everyone of her words, and placed so many difficulties in the way of France settling down to her normal conditions, that it has entailed much loss and suffering on her. Mr. Lloyd George avers that though Britain has suffered as grievously as any other Power, she is prepared to face a just solution of the problem. But M. Poincaré is unmoved. He sees in Germany's procrastination an excuse for frustrating French recovery from the aftermath of war, and though he is willing "to act with the Allies," he is careful to state that a moratorium can only be granted "on productive guarantees." His scheme, according to newspaper forecasts, which in this case closely approximate to the express views of French statesmen and diplomats, comprises "the re-establishment of a Customs barrier along the Eastern frontier of the occupied area in Germany; Allied participation in the German industrial concerns; tax on Ruhr coal; control of Reichsbank; and supervision of the German revenue, exports and currencies." These conditions are comparatively more moderate but not less unjust and inexpedient than what the French Chauvinists have been urging, including the immediate "seizure" by the French of the Ruhr and "the extended occupation" of the Left Bank of the Rhine and forcing Germany at the point of the bayonet to meet her obligations. In the alternative, it is claimed that Britain should agree to write off her claims against France as a condition of M. Poincaré not insisting on his pound of German flesh. Mr. Lloyd George may be disposed to concede this demand, but he is egged on by his capitalist clique not to forego a tithe of Britain's claims against France unless Uncle Sam agrees to do Britain a good turn. At the moment, it seems that Europe is torn by conflicting and irreconcilable interests and perspectives, and none but Japan, who has apparently nothing to lose, will easily yield in this controversy. It is obvious that the Conference will not achieve more than what other conferences in the past have been able to achieve. It may end, for all we can surmise at present, in M. Poincaré's proposals being submitted to a Committee of Finance Ministers, as suggested by Mr. Lloyd George, who finds the situation too delicate for him to face courageously.

India and Italy: A Contrast.
 To the Indian bureaucracy which has "proclaimed" the peaceful Congress, Khilafat and Shanti Sena volunteers as unlawful associations, and consigned thousands of Indians to the over-crowded jails, the state of Italy ought to serve as an object lesson. Italy is torn at the present moment by internecine war between the "reactionary imperialists" known as Fascisti and the Communists. It is apparent that both parties are well matched and the fortunes of war are now on one side, and again on the other. Between them, they have reduced Italy to a cockpit. The Facta Ministry, which has come into power again in the midst of a general debacle of all order and security, is too weak to restore anything like order in a paralysed Italy. "Financial crisis and civil war," we are told, "are the two ends of the chain" which bind the country in her present paralysis. Before the Facta

Government fell in July, the Chamber of Deputies was so enraged at the impotence of Government that it declared a "Parliamentary Strike," and there are no indications that the resurgence of Facta, as the Prime Minister has led the country even to hope for internal tranquility. Meanwhile, the Fascisti and the Communists are extending their operations into the interior and several important centres have already experienced the blighting hand laid on them by the reactionaries. The Fascisti organizations, inspite of their avowedly lawless and anarchical aims, are thriving. We do not know what the Indian bureaucracy, whose stunt is the "vindication of law and order," think of all this. Perhaps, its view of law and order varies with the climate and political status of a country. In India, under the aegis of the benevolent bureaucracy, it has become a crime to be a peaceful volunteer, and how many innocent persons are not even now rotting inside the jails because of their "crime" in becoming "volunteers" in the service of the Nation!

Governorship of Kenya.

Major-General Sir Edward Northey, Governor of Kenya, has been recalled to England, and this has given rise to much speculation, which is quite natural. It is suggested that one of the reasons is the Indian question, and another is the contemplated amalgamation of Uganda and Kenya. We do not think that these are the important reasons for recalling a Governor who has remained subservient to the white settlers of Kenya. On the other hand, we are disposed to think that the opposition to a soldier at the head of the administration has become strengthened, and the recent developments in Kenya were such as to cause much misgiving about the future of that territory. There has been a persistent desire in some British circles that a Civilian ought to supersede the soldier in the governorship, and it may be that even "Witty Winston" has begun to feel that a soldier is like a round peg in a square hole. The feeling seems to exist that if a Civilian were sent out, he might succeed better in doping the conscience of the "natives" and Indian settlers, and ease off the tension of the situation. Indians, however, will do well to note whether the governorship goes to Tom, Dick or Harry, the result must be the same to them, and that if they want to enforce respect for their countrymen and their rights abroad, the fight will have to be done in India.

False Prophets.

When Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta resumed practice at the Bar, it was opined in certain circles that he had done so on the advice and with the consent of Mr. C. B. Das, and that Mr. Das himself, after coming out from jail, would follow suit. The "debacle" of N. C. O. was anticipated with a certainty, amounting almost to conviction, and it was expected that the misguided masses would once more rally to the support of the *Ma-bop* bureaucracy. Those of us who know Mr. Das and the tremendous sacrifices he has made for the country, have never entertained any doubt about his attitude on his release from jail. We are glad that Mr. Bose, who has recently been released, has given the lie direct to our "false prophets" about Mr. Das by contradicting the rumour, said to have originated from the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, that on his release Mr. Das would have nothing to do with Non-Cooperation. Of course, in the case of the opponents of N. C. O., it is the wish that is father to the thought, and they fondly imagine that by spreading such unfounded stories, they would help in accelerating the collapse of N. C. O. and speeding up the cause of "Moderation." However, Mr. Bose, by his authoritative statement regarding Mr. Das's attitude, has contributed largely to rout them.

Free Library Movement in Maharashtra.

The Maharashtra Free Reading Rooms and Libraries Association, which was sponsored by the Maharashtra Free Reading Rooms and Libraries Conference, held at Poona last year under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, has been doing good work. More than 100 free reading rooms and libraries in all parts of Maharashtra are affiliated to it. In Poona, the home of its special activity, the progress has been satisfactory. The Poona City Municipality has taken up the work of helping the movement in the Municipal area and has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the benefit of free libraries during the current year. The Association has moved the Bombay Corporation to consider the establishment of at least one free library in every ward; a grant-in-aid for existing free libraries which are languishing for want of funds; and the provision of readers in the localities inhabited by factory workers. We need not dilate on the utility of free libraries in a city like Bombay. Having regard, however, to the huge illiterate population of the city, we specially urge on the Corporation the provision of readers in mill areas so that the light of knowledge may penetrate the miserable hovels of the labourers for whose illiteracy the Corporation and the Government are alike responsible. The work of the Social Service League in this direction deserves to be helped by the Corporation.

RECALL
LORD READING!PENALTY FOR BEING
POPULAR!

"MORNING POST'S" DEMAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The "Morning Post" devotes a leading article to the despatch from its Calcutta correspondent. The article alleges that the Government of India has sent the Provincial Governments a memorandum which suggests that it is an open question whether the time has not come when European recruitment for the Indian Civil Service might not be abandoned altogether. The "Post" declares that this is an astonishing news in view of the Prime Minister's pronouncement that the British element in the Indian Services is indispensable, and the efforts of the India Office to secure the necessary flow of recruits. The "Post" suggests that the public cry for Indianisation of the Services had most weight with the Viceroy, who, it says, for the second time is appearing to be in antagonism to the Government, whose deputy he is for the sake of identifying himself with the popular view.

The article concludes by demanding strong measures, and considers the first must be the recall of Lord Reading.

LEAGUE OF NATION.

SIR SIVASWAMY AIYER TO
REPRESENT INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

It is understood that Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer will be associated with Sir William Meyer as India's representatives on the League of Nations Assembly.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF SIR E.
NORTHEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

NAIROBI.—A cable announces that the mention of Sir Horace Byatt as possible successor to Sir Edward Northey has caused a considerable feeling all over the country, as Sir H. Byatt's Tanganyika policy is severely criticised. The Council has called to Mr. Winston Churchill requesting retention of Sir E. Northey.

INTERNATIONAL MINING
CONGRESS.UNIFORM PROGRAMME TO BE
DRAWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

BERLIN.—The International Miners' Congress is being held at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. 119 Delegates are present from eleven countries, including Britain, the United States, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, and Hungary, representing over two million miners. The Congress adopted, by 86 votes to 13, a resolution by Frank Hodges, requesting the governing body of the International Miners' Federation to draw up a uniform programme of the aims and demands to be carried out in the mining districts of all countries, each country undertaking to support, in every way possible, the efforts of all other countries towards the realisation of such aims and demands.

SYMPATHY FOR AMERICAN MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

BERLIN.—A Frankfurt message reports that the Miners' Congress have passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the miners who are on strike in the United States. The resolution recommends the National Miners' organisations' subscribing ten thousand sterling for their American comrades.

SEVERITY OF TYPHOON AT
SWATOW.

PLIGHT OF CANADIAN SISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Hongkong.—The following incident serves to illustrate the severity of the typhoon at Swatow.

The Canadian sisters, who have recently arrived at the Ursuline Convent, took refuge in the basement, when the wind blew off the roof, and afterwards swept the building away. Mother Superior drifted about on a floating beam throughout the night and had a miraculous escape from death.

In one coastal village, two hundred native Christians were drowned. A considerable amount of money has been sent from here to the British Consul at Swatow to relieve all victims, and quantities of rice have also been shipped to Swatow.

VICTIMS OF SWATOW DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Hongkong.—Twenty-eight thousand bodies of victims of the Swatow disaster have been recovered.

YOUNG INDIANS.

TRIBUTE TO BRAVERY
AND PLUCK.SIR M. HAMMICK'S FARE-
WELL SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

A farewell reception to Sir Murray Hammick, on leaving the India Council and retiring to Devonshire, was given by Sir William Meyer, Mr. J. W. Bhore and Mr. N. C. Sen. Sir Murray Hammick said he had been greatly impressed as Chairman of the Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee with bravery, pluck and perseverance of young Indians in the great pecuniary difficulties, and he thought that if young Englishmen were in the same condition, six thousand miles from home, they would break down. Sir Murray said that though he had had a great deal to do with the Indians for thirty years, he never expected to find such pluck in facing a trouble. He paid a tribute to the gratitude shown by young men who had been helped by the Fund.

GREEK FORCES.

FRESH ARRIVAL AT RODOSTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Constantinople.—Fresh arrivals of the Greek troops at Rodosto are reported.

IRREGULARS CAPTURE CABLE
STATIONS.EUROPE-AMERICA COMMUNICATION
DISORGANISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Cable communication between Europe and America is disorganised in consequence of the irregulars in County Kerry having captured Waterville and Valentia cable stations, thereby bringing the operations of the Commercial Cable Company to a standstill, and embarrassing the Western Union which, apart from the Imperial cable, now control the sole communications, namely three Penzance cables.

AUSTRALIA'S AIRSHIP SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Melbourne.—Sir Keith Smith has submitted details of the Burney Imperial Airship Scheme to the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, who will submit the proposals to the Parliament at the first opportunity.

QUIET DAY IN ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Rome.—The day has been fairly quiet. The Government's measures to restore order appear to be having satisfactory results as the Fascisti are returning to their homes.

GREAT HEAT WAVE IN JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Shanghai, Aug. 8.—A great heat wave has prevailed in Japan and the hinterland of North China for weeks, the temperature averaging over a hundred in the shade, while, for several days, 115 degrees has been recorded in Tientsin and Peking. There have been numerous cases of prostration and mental derangement in Japan, where many factories have suspended work owing to the heat.

ARMY RETRENCHMENT IN JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

SHANGHAI.—A cable from Tokyo states that the War Minister has announced that the army retrenchment during next ten years will be four hundred million yen. This involves the reduction of eighteen hundred officers, fifty-six thousand men and thirteen thousand horses; being in effect a reduction by five divisions. The conscription period is to be reduced by three months.

SEQUEL TO SLUMP IN SILK TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Workers at Fukushima, an important Japanese silk centre, have requested a ten per cent reduction in the wages out of sympathy for their employers, some of whom are on the verge of bankruptcy owing to slump in the trade.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Aug. 8.—Sir Rajagopal Acharya, President of the Madras Legislature has left for India.

New York.—The Maharajah of Rajppla, after touring the United States and being received by President Harding, has sailed for England aboard the "Berengaria".

"AN INSULT TO INDIA."
D ILLUSIONMENT OF THE MODERATES.

MORE COMMENTS ON PREMIER'S SPEECH.

We publish below some more comments on the Premier's speech, which we have received from well-known public men of Bombay:—

GIFT OF INDISCRETION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said:—Never has David Lloyd George's amazing gift of indiscretion done greater disservice to his country than when unwittingly, in a single reckless sentence, he has so completely betrayed, in all its naked arrogance, the deep-rooted conviction at the heart of the whole British race as to the inherent inferiority of the Indian people and Britain's inalienable right to dominate India for all time.

To the insolence of such a challenge there can be but one reply: Swaraj securely based on Indian Unity, and sustained worthily by our power, courage and wisdom to guide our frontiers, frame our own laws, form our own alliances, sign our own treaties and fulfil our equal duties and responsibilities in a Commonwealth of independent nations.

NOT WORTH SERIOUS THOUGHT.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:—I am not inclined to waste a single angry or serious thought over the last speech of the British Premier and that, for the following reasons:—First, because his doings and utterances during the last few years have taught me to expect no truth or finality in them and I have always regarded them as the vapourings of an astute opportunist. I feel no doubt that, in spite of the apparent firmness of his tone, Mr. Lloyd George would be the first to retract all the contemptible phrases and sentiments contained in his speech, if India were to develop within the next few months, the requisite strength of public opinion. I regard the speech as a bare-faced bid for continuance of office, and a remorseless attempt to rally the Diehard elements in England. The speech contains wonderful phrasing, which only a

ling the faith and hopes of many. The glowing description of all the wonderful (?) achievements of the most wonderful (?) Service in the world is ridiculous in the extreme. No one denies the fact that the I.C.S. has a fine record of Service to its credit; that many of the persons composing it are really good and capable men; that there is much good work yet before it to be done; that on the whole, at least judging of Bombay, the Service is doing its utmost to make the Reforms a success and to accommodate itself to the altered conditions of the country to the best of its ability. But, when all is said and done, is this really a very great thing to do for the Service of any country? Is it not paid and pensioned most handsomely out of the poverty of one of the poorest countries in the world for doing what is obviously and primarily its bounden duty? In spite of that, we have the sad and sorry spectacle of the arbitrary and extraordinary concession to the Service of retiring on proportionate pensions, before the expiry of their legitimate terms of agreement. Such an amazing step is unheard of in any other part of the world; and is totally incompatible with all accepted canons of justice and equity. And yet, we have the Premier of England glibly and airily talking of the just grievances of those composing the Service; of the gloomy circumstances in which these estimable gentlemen have to work for the salvation of the country and of the need of giving them every possible support, because, forsooth, they may for various reasons not be in sympathy with the Reforms and may wish to retire earlier than their terms of service would warrant! To talk of the Service as being indispensable to this country is to talk nonsense; and to lay down pontifically that its withdrawal will mean anarchy and all sorts of imaginable calamities, is to say the least, to attach more importance to these Services than any one is entitled to do. No one wishes to do injustice to any one, much less to a Service that, in spite of all its faults—and they are many,—has done much to promote the progress of the country. But, if an attempt is made to subordinate the

MR. C. R. DAS.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

While going to press the following message was received from Calcutta from Mr. Aswini Kumar Ghose under date Aug. 9:—

Mr. Chittu Ranjan Das was released to-day at 8-30 p.m. from the Central Jail, Alipore.

He was going to take his meal when the Superintendent came and said to Mr. Das "You are released". Before that a telephonic message was sent to his house and his son went to fetch him from jail.

He first went home and then went to see his elder sister. Mr. Das looks a little pulled down and has grown a beard. He may go for a change but till the arrival of the Civil Disobedience Committee he will be in Calcutta. Mr. B. N. Sasmal, also, has been released to-day.

wizard of his jugglery can turn out. Its threats and boasts are historically untrue and fail in effect by the sheer force of their exaggeration. Further, I feel confident that the time has long gone by; when any course of united action, which the people of this country resolve upon taking, can be deflected, even by a hairs breadth, owing to the utterances of the British Premier 7,000 miles away. This is my view of the speech. If, however, the speech is intended to convey a serious and defiant challenge to this country, warning Indians against carrying on agitation with the view of weakening the bureaucratic hold, all that I can say is that I hope the country will accept the challenge with as little hesitation as it has been delivered with.

"BROKEN THE HEART OF INDIA."

Mr. J. B. Patil said:—The Premier's I.C.S. Speech makes very sad reading. It has broken the heart of India. It will deceive no one. It will certainly not deceive India, which has by now found out Mr. Lloyd George. The speech is deliberately offensive to Indians. It is an eye-opener to all those who have not seen through the emptiness of the Reforms. It insults the people and denies to them the capacity to govern themselves. It conveniently ignores the actualities of the moment, takes no account of the trend of recent events, and lamentably fails to understand the aim and purpose of modern India. In his thinly veiled endeavour to placate the Services, the Premier has betrayed an abysmal ignorance of facts, which is equalled only by the coolness and indifference with which it is exhibited,—a process, which in a lesser person would have meant an untimely close of his career. In the Premier, it only serves to show how hopelessly out of touch the British People are with the thoughts and sentiments of India. The reference to the Reform Act as an experiment, only serves to accentuate the distrust of England already existing in this country. The fulsome allusion to the Empire and to the strengthening of its hold upon the people of India, when understood in the light of England's unwillingness and impotence to enforce and vindicate India's rights and privileges as a partner of the Empire, is painful in the extreme, pulveris-

(Continued on page 8.)

UNCERTAIN
SITUATION.

DIVERGENCIES OF OPINION

FATE OF DOWNING STREET
CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The first feeling of pessimism as regards the Downing Street Conference is apparent in consequence of considerable divergencies of opinion which have revealed themselves in the course of the Expert Committee's examination of M. Poincare's proposals.

Reuter says that the situation this morning seems to be very uncertain, but everybody is doing his best to avoid anything in the nature of a breakdown. In the meantime experts are pegging away with their consideration of the report for presentation to the main conference.

The French quarters in London, however, anticipate that Britain will reject M. Poincare's plan as a whole.

Mr. Lloyd George visited M. Poincare early this morning and had a lengthy conference with a view to reconciling their standpoints; and he subsequently left Claridges accompanied by M. Thoumin.

FRENCH PROPOSAL RE-
OCCUPIED AREA.

MAJORITY OPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

It is understood that the majority of opinion of the Committee of Experts is against the French proposal for the establishment of a customs barrier and the imposition of taxation in the occupied area. The proposal to seize mines and forests has also been rejected, but the Committee will be invited to consider a system of guarantees ensuring the supply of coal and wood for the Allies. The proposal to ask Germany to agree to a share of industrial concerns being given to the Allies has likewise been rejected.

The Committee generally favoured Sgr. Schanzer's view that there was a contradiction between the granting of moratorium and the taking of German property. It was also held that these steps were unnecessary in view of the guarantees lately imposed by the Committee on Guarantees, and it was felt necessary not merely to look at some of these matters from a financial standpoint but to take into account their political and moral effects.

The French Minister of Finance did not attend the afternoon meeting.

LATER.

It is learned from a French source that the Committee of Experts has decided to recommend that a twenty-six per cent tax on German exports shall be collected directly by the Reparations Commission instead of Germany paying an equivalent round sum as now.

PROGRESS OF CONFERENCE.

EFFECT OF M. POINCARE'S
PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

To-day's sitting of the Committee of Finance Ministers and Experts made great progress with the consideration of M. Poincare's proposals, and will again meet to-morrow morning to draft a report. The full Conference will probably consider the report in the afternoon.

According to the information from French sources, the British representatives criticised the proposals as likely to produce a poor result, while risking, ultimately, the disorganising of German economic life. The French, on the other hand, estimate the measures will produce three or four hundred million gold marks.

"VACANT THRONE OF
RUSSIA."GRAND DUKE CYRIL'S CLAIM AS
"GUARDIAN."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Paris.—A document is published in which the Grand Duke Cyril proclaims himself guardian of the vacant throne of Russia. He announces he will refer to the Russian National Council for confirmation of his legitimate rights.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES.

13 SENTENCED TO DEATH BY MOSCOW
COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

RIGA.—The Moscow High Court has sentenced to death thirteen principal Social Revolutionaries, temporarily delaying the execution, which, however, will be expedited unless the Social Revolutionary Party "discontinue the campaign of violence and espionage against the Soviets."

"NOT HUMILIATING."
TREATMENT OF POLITICAL
PRISONERS.GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE TO
SARDARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

A Durbar of the Sardars in the Deccan was held this evening in the Council Hall. The occasion was observed with ceremonial attached to H. E. the Governor's levee, all executive members of the Governor's Council, Ministers, and other high officials attending.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd drove to the Council Hall in State.

When presentations had ended H. E. Sir George Lloyd addressed the Assembly. It was two years, he said, since he had last had the opportunity of meeting the Sardars of the Deccan and he wished to extend to one and all of them a cordial welcome. Poona had this year the unique honour of welcoming H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. While earlier in the year H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught had come to Poona to renew his pleasant recollections of the capital city of the Deccan and its people. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, he was glad to say, had been accorded in Poona a welcome second to none of any city in India. While H. R. H. Duke had again been greeted by many of his old friends by laying the foundation stone of the Mahatma Memorial, the Prince had set seal to the glorious record of the Mahatma soldiers in the Great War and he hoped the Sardars as leaders of the people in the Deccan would do all in their power to help on the schemes, which were on foot to perpetuate the memory of their deeds as well as assist another movement which had for its object recruitment of country militia and His Excellency said that he hoped to see some of the younger members of their order holding commissions in this force and he trusted that they would not fail when their assistance was called for.

Continuing Sir George said that he wished to impress on them the importance of the Legislative Council whose opinions were sound and generally expressed in moderate terms. His Excellency next referred to the programme of retrenchment that had been inaugurated as a result of the expressed wish of the legislative body, one result of which had been to seriously interfere with the recruitment of police from many quarters. Requests had reached the authorities for more police to suppress the spirit of restlessness manifested in outlying districts and though the power of remedying this state of affairs was vested in him, he had no desire to use it but the Government would restore police establishment when the Council saw the need of providing funds.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Sir George Lloyd then referred to the treatment of political prisoners in gaol and in doing so he said:

"Let us then clearly say that the public may rest absolutely assured that any idea that such prisoners should be treated in the manner less humiliating or vindictive would be as repugnant to my Government as to the public."

Before leaving H. E. the Governor presented dresses of honour to certain Sardars.

STEAMER "QUITO"

GRAVE FEARS ENTERTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Grave fears are entertained as to the fate of the British steamer "Quito" which was reported to be sinking fast on Monday night 150 miles off the Tyne after striking obstruction. Further efforts to establish wireless communication with the vessel failed.

The "Quito" carried a crew of twenty-eight.

COUNTY CRICKET.

PROSPECTS OF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

In the following cricket matches the first-named teams won on the first innings:—Notts versus Surrey; Hampshire versus Kent; Essex versus Worcestershire; Somerset versus Gloucestershire; Yorkshire versus Lancashire.

The match between Warwickshire and Derbyshire was drawn.

Middlesex beat Sussex by twenty-one runs.

Notts, defeating Surrey, puts quite a different complexion on the County championship which hitherto had looked to be a test between Yorkshire and Surrey. Surrey's chances are now well-nigh extinguished, while the Notts are playing with such splendid consistency that they constitute a strong menace to Yorkshire's prospects.

GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The following result is given provisionally of the Gordon Bennett Balloon Race:—

BIENNAIME (France) 1
BARBANTI (Italy) 2
LABROUSSE (Belgium) 3

Enrolment for Congress membership was carried on in Madras at a recent meeting held for the purpose. Some 50 persons were enrolled as members.

"AN INSULT TO INDIA."

(Continued from page 7.)

delusion. One is sorry to have to say this; but that is the net effect of the speech. The Prime Minister has again fallen into the Tory habit of talking of good Government as opposed to self-Government. And good Government in the British phraseology in reference to India is only aggressive, coercive, repressive, stiff-necked Government which has worked such a havoc in India during the whole course of British Indian History. The promise of the enhancement of pay and the perpetuation of the old-day prospects of the Services is significant of the whole mentality of the Prime Minister. The Premier could not deny, that, weak as they are by reason of the defection of the extremist party, the present Council have established their fitness for the deliberative activity of the Legislature. But it is clear from the speech that as far as administrative experience is concerned, the Premier has no other intention than to keep Indians as far back as possible. The Executive Government of the country must continue to remain a British monopoly, says the Premier in effect; and it is not inconsistent with a policy which throws a few crumbs to the children of the soil.

I take the speech of the Premier to be a clarion call to Indians of all shades of opinion to stoutly resist the pretensions and intentions of the Services; and do hope that all parties will make a united stand against this transparent attempt at nullifying the policy of the Proclamation of August 1917 and the Reforms of 1919. My most earnest request to all is: "Pray take the hint."

INSULT TO INDIA.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji said:—

Mr. Lloyd George's speech is, it seems to me, a direct contradiction of the declaration of 20th August 1917 and also of the principle of self-determination which the British Empire justified its participation in the great war. It is an insult to India, it is a blow to the self-respect of the Indian people, it is a challenge to the Indian people to rise up and fight for their rights. It is a challenge to the Indian people to rise up and fight for their rights. It is a challenge to the Indian people to rise up and fight for their rights.

INDIA A PERPETUAL MINOR!

I.C.S.—THE PERMANENT TRUSTEES!

Mr. Barjori Framji Bhurachia said:— "This is the gist of Mr. Lloyd George's speech. 'He has delivered it in one of his old moods. It represents the mind of the British Cabinet to-day—a Cabinet of Carzon, Churchill, Chamberlain, Balfour and the Wizard of Wales! To them and to the Company of Sydenham, India is a Perpetual Minor, and the I.C.S. are Permanent Trustees. This outlook shatters the fondest hopes of the Moderates. They will soon realize that the Reforms are real; that their goal is not Dominion Home Rule; and that India is not for Indians, but for the heaven-born I.C.S.!!

The speech will disillusion the minds of the most orthodox Moderates. It is a whitening of the famous Declaration of August 1917! It is a challenge to the Non-cooperators, that our movement is dying! It is a challenge to the Co-operators and the Councilors, that they can continue only on sufferance, and that with the grace of the I.C.S.!! It is a challenge to the honour of Free India! And all this comes from the Premier, that has preached from various platforms, the triumph of Right over Might; and the right of Self-determination for subject races! It is now patent to us, that self-determination means Freedom in the West, and foreign domination in the East! Will India, Moderate, Liberal, Nationalist India sit still? I hope not."

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

A FUTILE THREAT.

"The Independent" writes:—The Premier's speech was nothing but a threat that unless Indians reconcile themselves to the Reforms—unless they are prepared to be only grateful for the very small mercies the British Government offer them—the Reforms cloak will be withdrawn and the old order of naked and unashamed autocracy persist. The Moderates are fond of asserting that the Reforms mark a new era in India's history—that they are evidence of the remarkable change of heart which the people and Parliament of Great Britain have undergone in respect of India's claim to freedom. But if that changed heart were a real thing could the British Premier presume to threaten a withdrawal of the Reforms bauble? Of course the Premier's threats do not so much as touch the bulk of India's people for these latter are quite indifferent to what the British Government may or may not do with its pretty plaything—the Reforms. The speech concerns the Moderates only; it is interest for the nation being merely an academic one. Mr. Lloyd George has spoken in characteristic vein. He has spoken of the "great experiment" and of the awful responsibilities so cheerfully accepted and borne by the Indian Civil Service and the Government of India and England. It was supererogatory for us now to analyse these well-worn expressions, India has long since realised that the great experiment—is only an experiment in deceiving the nation. India has therefore made it very clear to the experimenters that they have failed. But they are incurably optimistic people—these experimenters of the British Parliament and Cabinet. They hope against hope that at long last the people of India will consent to be deluded even though their eyes are now open to the delusion, and since blandishments seem not to avail, they have now resorted to idle threats and bluster—threats that are no threats because they threaten to remove something the Indians desire greatly to see removed. . . . The Premier's speech is no threat because a

threat must suggest a penalty whereas a hint that the Reforms might be withdrawn suggests a possibility concerning which India and the Indians are entirely indifferent. India proposes to attain independence with or without Mr. Lloyd George's permission.

"MOST PROVOKING."

"The Tribune" writes:—The speech is easily the most provoking and unsatisfactory that has ever been made by a British statesman since Lord Curzon made his famous speech declaring that India could never have self-government on Colonial lines. Mr. Lloyd George will bitterly regret the day when he made this speech, as he must be bitterly regretting the day when he defined and outlined that stupid policy in respect of Ireland which he has now had to abandon. . . . It is Sir Henry Maine, we believe, who says somewhere that the only advantage of racial generalisations is that they save superficial minds the trouble of thinking for themselves. Mr. Lloyd George is not exactly a superficial mind, but the peculiarity of his genius ever since he attained to the high place he now fills has always been that he never sees the truth except at the eleventh hour. In the case of Ireland he very nearly brought things to a disastrous pass. God forbid that he should repeat the same tragic and disastrous chapter of Imperial history in India.

"A COSTLY EXPERIMENT."

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—It need hardly be said that this "great and important experiment" is proving almost rather costly in many ways. It has cost the Indian tax-payer not only 47 lacs per year but has increased the military and civil expenditures to such an amount as to have almost broken his over-burdened back. It has deprived India of the services of some of her most gifted children who allowed themselves to be deluded by large promise and scanty performance. However we are glad for this Georgian interpretation of the famous Declaration of August 20, 1917. It would have the effect of clearing the political atmosphere of India if any clearing was at all necessary.

MODERATES' PLIGHT.

"The Servant" writes:—The speech of Mr. Lloyd George at the debate raised by the friends of the Indian Civil Servants in the British House of Commons has raised a hue, and cry among the "Moderates." And an Indo-British paper in Bombay thinks that the British Premier's lack of knowledge of English is responsible for his declaration that the Montagu Reforms were in the "nature of an experiment, a great and important experiment, but still an experiment" which may be withdrawn at the will and whim of the great benefactors who have rescued this country from anarchy. The wall that has been raised by the "Moderate" press is, peculiarly heart-rending. But we cannot have any sympathy for the disillusionment which has overtaken them. Men who could not see into the cleverness of the game of building up a party of fellow-exploiters from among a section of the people of this country have no place in politics. Mr. Lloyd George has warned Indian "Council politicians" of the danger of forcing "a precipitate judgment by their action." This is a plain hint which politicians who flirt with Non-Cooperators should take note of. And though Mr. Lloyd George is in doubt about the attitude of Non-Cooperators at the time of the next election to the Council, there cannot be any truce with men who may think of using the "machine" in order to attain some purpose which is detrimental to British rule; and if the Non-Cooperators come to have a majority in the Councils, and come there with the purpose indicated above, that would constitute a serious situation that would have to be taken into account. And the warning should be sounded now that the British were not going to "relinquish their responsibility to India." People in Britain should always be conscious of this fact; but more than that, the people of India should be under no illusion about this, and if they entertained any such purpose they would have to reckon with the "most determined people" in the world, to quote Mr. Montagu's words. We are not sorry that this warning has been sounded. The fool's paradise into which the "Moderates" have sought, to hypnotize people should be dispersed. This is a process in the awakening of subject nation. Those among us who were dragged into the net of the new Reforms are in tears at the prospect of losing the chances of pushing up recruits to the support of the bureaucracy. They should not lose heart, for hopes spring eternal in the human breast; man never is but always to be blest. The bureaucracy is not at the end of its resources, and it would have need of supporters in the future as it had in the past.

PREMIER'S COLOSSAL IGNORANCE.

"The Leader" writes:—To talk of the Reforms being of an experimental nature, as being something which an eastern people, accustomed to autocratic rule, cannot understand, is to betray a colossal ignorance of the mentality India has developed under British rule. There is no thoughtful Indian who is blind to the great services rendered to the country by the members of the Indian Civil Service. They have often been criticised, sometimes bitterly, in the press and on the platform, for acts of omission and commission, but that does not mean that their good points are not appreciated. But if there are some among them who cannot reconcile themselves to the new role, and insist either on ruling or retiring from service, their threats and the threats of their supporters in the Houses of Parliament ought not to deflect the policy of the British Government. Mr. Lloyd George, who is so fond of talking about freedom and justice, where other countries are concerned, had not a word of hope to utter about the future. We doubt if either the members of the Civil Service or the people will be satisfied with Mr. Lloyd George's vague statement which abounded in generalities and only showed that he appreciated the importance of the former.

C. D. COMMITTEE AT GAUHATI.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(Associated Press.)

GAUHATI, Aug. 8.

The Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee reached here yesterday and was given a hearty reception by Non-cooperators and others. They commenced enquiry in the afternoon and examined some prominent Congress workers of the province. In the evening they addressed a mass meeting and spoke on Khaddar, unity, non-violence and removal of untouchability. They urged every one to become member of the Congress and to work out the constructive programme. Mr. Patel asked the audience to pay their day's income on the 18th of each month to Tilak Swaraj Fund to mark the date of the conviction of Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Jamunadas Gandhi, Inspector of All-India Congress Khaddar Department, accompanied the Committee to ascertain the progress of khaddar work in Assam. It is reported that he will visit several districts in connection with Khaddar work and well suggest possible improvement.

The Committee left for Tezpur to-day.

THE MONSOON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The break in the Bombay monsoon is more pronounced to-day and its activity is mainly confined to the Gangetic Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and east United Provinces and local in Konkan, Malabar, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in west United Provinces, east Punjab and east Central Provinces. Principal amounts are:—Tavoy one and half inches, Moulmein one, Akyab three, Maymyo, Dhubri two, Cherrapunji six, Co's Bazar, Barisal, Jalpaiguri Darjeeling three, Chittagong, Jessore two, Narayanganj one and a half, Mymensingh, Bogra one, Darbhanga three, Gorakhpur, Mussoore two, Dehra Dun, Simla one, Dalhousie three.

Forecast:—Extension in Punjab.

RAWALPINDI CONGRESS WORKERS SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, August 9.

Eight Congress workers of Rawalpindi have been convicted by Sardar Fatah Singh, Magistrate, under Section 17A and 17B Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 15 months' rigorous imprisonment to one year.

One accused who defended himself was acquitted.

STRIKE ON M. & S. M. RLY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

About one thousand men employed in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway workshop at Arkonam are reported to be out on strike, the cause of which is said to be dismissal of a blacksmith for failure to turn out satisfactory work.

GOVT. OF INDIA LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Total subscriptions to the Government of India Loan up to 5th August amounted to Rs. 3,388,104.00.

AN AUSTRALIAN INDIAN'S GIFT.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Rahim Bux of Carlton, Melbourne, (Australia) a Muhammadan gentleman domiciled in Australia, placed £100 in the hands of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri when he recently visited the same, to be used for some charitable purpose in India and Mr. Sastri has earmarked the amount for the relief of the sufferers in Malabar.

Official and Personal.

It is understood in Simla that His Excellency the Viceroy will visit Burma during the cold weather.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Miraj (Senior) and the Chief of Kurandwad (Junior) at Government House on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency held a Durbar for the Sardars of the Deccan at the Council Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor of Punjab arrived at Murree on the 6th and stayed there as the guest of Sir William Birdwood. During his stay he visited the Roberts Home and also went to the forest bungalow at Patariata, inspecting the Wire Rope Way En Route.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. P. Wood arrived at Government House, on Tuesday

VALUE OF ELOQUENCE.

SIR N. CHANDAVARKAR'S ADDRESS.

On Wednesday evening at Sydenham College Sir N. C. Chandavarkar delivered an interesting lecture as the president of the Sydenham College Students Union, Principal Tannan presiding.

After the Secretary of the Union had read his report which said the Union had in mind many interesting features such as elocution competition debates on current economic problems and visits to factories etc.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar said he appreciated the honour conferred upon him as the President of the Union. Coming to the subject proper he said the world at present was passing through momentous issues for humane, social, political and economic reconstruction. The object of their Union was to cultivate the power of elocution. Perhaps some body might ask what the power of elocution had to do with commerce, students of commerce as they were. He thought a commercial man did require the gift of elocution. It was his experience as the President of the Legislative Council that commercial men were making good name in points of debate than their other colleagues. He knew that the college had had many difficulties to face and he hoped they would be able to tide over many difficulties that might be in store for them. Perhaps none of them or very few of them had any idea of the true story as to how the Sydenham College came into existence. After years of prejudice the Bombay University came to recognise the Faculty of Commerce. He (a speaker) was one of the oldest members of the University. 35 years ago when a proposal was made by some merchants of Bombay to recognize Commerce as a Faculty no heed was paid to their request. The Senate and the Syndicate forgot at the time that commercial magnates like Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and Pioneer of commerce like Mr. Raichand Premchand had endowed for the University and yet when an action was brought for the recognition of the Faculty of Commerce, they were told in effect "we want your money but we do not want your company." Perhaps they imbibed this idea from Aristotle or Plato who maintained that commercial men were not fit to guide the world but only philosophers were to guide the world. It was Ruskin who in his "Unto The Last" propounded the true idea of Political Economy and Commerce. There was a great opposition at the time and the magazine in which Ruskin wrote his articles had to suffer much. Ruskin's idea was "business is business." Ruskin maintained "not to do a man" but "to do for a man, that is to make him happy." The present idea of cooperation, mutual help and sympathy was Ruskin's idea.

CREDIT IN BUSINESS.

In Political Economy, he (speaker) said there should be maximum of production and minimum of energy and expense. The idea of money grabbing merchants was to produce large quantity of goods without caring for the loss. The phrases "made in Germany or made in Japan" represented the idea of money grabbing for they believed in quantity of production without caring for the result. He asked the audience to establish credit in business which was tantamount to character, for character was trust and trust was truth. They had now Wage Fund, Old Age Fund, Factory Act, eight hours work etc, which were the result of alliance between literature and commerce. Finally he advised them to be courageous and stick to their conviction. In this connection he gave the audience the example of Raichand Premchand whose name was a household word in the Shree Bazar of his days. Though he lost all his fortunes, he believed in his conviction. He exhorted them to emulate Premchand Raichand in their life except his speculative mania.

A vote of thanks to the speaker and Chairman terminated the proceedings.

"MR. BAPTISTA AND REPORTERS."

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—With reference to Mr. Baptista's letter appearing in your issue of 8th instant, allow me to say a few words in this connection. Mr. Baptista in his letter admits that the reporting in Bombay is so inefficient that no sensible man ventures to criticise the speaker on the strength of his reported speech. But let me ask Mr. Baptista that if it was his experience why did he not, in order to make his side safe, hand over a copy of his speech to the reporter for publication the next day or ask the Press reporter to submit him his speech for revision? I myself have heard and reported Mr. Baptista's speeches in the Shantaram Chawl and elsewhere and I would certainly endorse every word written by "A Mere Reporter" in your to-day's issue.

I think the usual practice in the past seemed to be to submit all the reported speeches to the respective speakers for revision before they were published in the Press. In order, therefore, to safeguard against a possible misrepresentation of the speakers concerned it would be better if

(1) The speakers concerned were, as far as possible, to hand over their written speeches to the Press Reporters

Or (2) If this is not possible, the reported speeches were revised by the speakers before they were published.

—Yours, etc.

"A SHORTHAND WRITER."

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

PROGRESS OF RELIEF WORK.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 8.

A press communique regarding the position Malabar at the end of July says that conditions in regard to employment except in parts of Calicut are reported to be practically normal. Some parts of Calicut Taluka where timber trade has not yet revived and a large number of fields have been left uncultivated are the only areas that give ground for anxiety. The total area under cultivation in the three affected Talukas is now slightly above the average for the corresponding year during the last five years. The amount distributed in loans by Government agency has risen to Rs. 7,62,535. Disbursement of loans for the purchase of cattle and implements and for the restoration of houses in Ernad and chase of seed and for the provision of Valluvanaad has been continued, the grant of loans being restricted now to the necessities for persons of the middle class people who will accept loans but are not likely to seek gratuitous relief from unofficial agencies.

Considerable progress has been made with arrests and 1,397 persons accused of most serious offences were arrested during the month of July. A number of persons convicted in connection with the rebellion has risen to 9,096 while 3,252 persons are under trial. The number of persons dealt with under the scheme of suspended sentence up to the end of July is 7,606 and the total fines inflicted on them including those to be paid at once is Rs. 4,91,320.

E "KHADI WEAVING IN BOMBAY."

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret "A Swadeshist" from Parel, has shot his bolt in public, through the columns of your paper, to-day, under the above caption. In the course of what he has written he says "recently, again I sent yarn spun by a friend of mine to the Dadar Committee's Office, but got the same reply as was given by the Girgaum Office." Please allow me to state that the whole of the above statement is incorrect. The "G" Ward District Congress Committee has never given such a reply to any one upto now. I request "A Swadeshist" not to condemn the Dadar D.C.C. even in the midst of his despondency. We are willing and ready to help him to our utmost and we have never grudged that help to anybody upto now. If "A Swadeshist" has sufficient handspun yarn of good quality, will he just run over to our office with his yarn?—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAN,

Joint Secretary.

"G" Ward D.C.C.,

Chapra Building,

Dadar, August 9.

SIR H. BUTLER'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, August 9.

The "Leader" wishes Sir Harcourt Butler all happiness and prosperity in his new appointment.

The "Pioneer" says the news will be received with some surprise and suggests transfer of Sir William Marris from Assam to the United Provinces as probably meeting with the general approval.

C. IN C. IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 9.

Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief, who arrived here this morning, had an interview with Press representatives at 9.30 a.m. in the station staff office, Fort St. George. His Excellency, it is understood, will include Malabar in his South Indian tour programme.

Major Blake is expected in Allahabad on the evening of the 9th from Agra.

A correspondent wires from Ajmer:—

The case of Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, Secretary District Khilafat Committee, Beawar, came for hearing before the District Magistrate, at 11 a.m. on the 8th instant. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment after he refused to furnish security.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

DUTY SOCIETY'S DEPUTATION. TO BOMBAY.

The Duty Society of the Muslim University, Aligarh has decided this year to send deputations to various parts of the country for the collection of funds.

The society which was founded by the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan has for its main object the giving of pecuniary aid to deserving students of the university and it has already spent some 3 lakhs of rupees.

During the last 24 years the management of the society has been strengthened considerably. The society is now faced with a very grave crisis and the present Keeper, Dr. L. K. Hyder with Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed is making a tour of the country for the collection of funds in order to enable the society to continue its good work.

Owing to the influx of a large number of students there has been a heavy call on the limited resources of the society and if it can not manage to get a lakh of rupees this year, it will have to stop supporting a large number of students—a national and communal calamity. The deputation is reaching Bombay about the 22nd instant and the society hopes that the generous public of Bombay will liberally contribute towards the success of the deputation.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

WOMEN OF 15 NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED ON STAFF.

Women belonging to fifteen nationalities are at present represented on the staff of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations at Geneva, the Treaty of Versailles stipulating that a certain number of the staff shall be women.

It is expressly laid down in the regulations of the Office that all posts are open equally to women as well as men and in this way the Office is giving practical application to the ideals set before it when the International Labour Organisation was founded by the Treaty. Herein the signatories enunciated a number of principles "which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, as far as their special circumstances will permit," the seventh of them being the principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

The latest figures of the staff show that there are 150 women employed in the Office as against 185 men. In all, twenty-eight nationalities are represented, the fifteen to which the women belong being:—

British, French, Swiss, Italian, Belgian,

Czechoslovak, Dutch, Norwegian, Russian,

Canadian, Lithuanian, Swedish, Polish,

German and Danish.

The highest appointment held in the Office by a woman is that of Chief of the Labour Legislation Section of the Research Division. This is held by Miss Sophie Sanger, who is at present acting as Chief of the Division in the absence of Dr. Royal Meeker on mission in Central Europe. In the National Information Service, all relations with women's organisations are looked after by Mlle. Martha Mundt; the Typing, Multigraph and Roneo Branch is in the charge of Mme. Laverriere, while the women on the staff of the Office are generally under the charge of the Woman Staff Officer, Miss E. M. Hamilton.

WELCOME TO RELEASED CONGRS WORKER.

An Ajmer correspondent wires under date August 8:—

Mr. Kanwar Chandkaran Sharda, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Rajputana, was released from jail after six months' rigorous imprisonment on the 5th instant. A good reception was accorded to him on the day of release. At Nayabazar while on procession an welcome address was presented on behalf of Sovat Samiti, Ajmer in the presence of twenty thousand people, to which Mr. Kanwar made a suitable reply. At night a mass meeting was held at Dargah, Minahi Prabhudayal presiding. Addresses on behalf of Ajmer citizens and the Provincial Khilafat Committee, Rajputana, were presented, in which his services were highly eulogised.

SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

ELDER SERIOUSLY ILL AT SABARMATI.

It has been well-known for some time past that the health of the elder of the Savarkar brothers is very unsatisfactory and that in consequence, he had to be moved up to the Sabarmati Jail. We have now received reliable information that he was suddenly taken seriously ill only a few days ago and the jail authorities had to send for medical aid from outside. No latest information is available regarding the younger of the brothers.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta delivered judgment on the 8th instant in the case in which Mr. Mohendra Narain Chakravarty was charged with sedition as the author of the book entitled "Deshnet Dak" (The call of the Country). He sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The 71/11th Infantry raised during the war has been disbanded.

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BURMA LETTER.

THE REFORMS DILEMMA.

MEETING OF G. C. B. A.

DIFFICULT POSITION OF INDIAN RESIDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 28.

Burmese politics, these days, is all in a mess. The G. C. B. A. boycotted the District Councils and rural boards at their last but one meeting, and also decided to boycott diarchy. But finally enough, they postponed the consideration of the question about the acceptance or rejection of the diarchical reforms. In the meantime, Bhikkhu U. Ottama was released and he straightway took up the strings of local politics where he had left them on his incarceration a year ago. He did not give his opinions on the burning question of the day till after he had deeply studied it. Many people of different political views paid visits to the reverend gentleman at the Tawin Kyung, Kamayut, but one and all of them had to come away dissatisfied in their attempt to "pump" him. "New Burma", the erstwhile Council-boycotting die-hard Burmese nationalist organ, had gone clean over to the enemy and made no bones about it either. It was for acceptance of the Council wholesale. The "Burma Observer", the consistently moderate Burmese organ, was for the same move. The Burmese leaders almost to a man were vacillating upon the people and the G. C. B. A. to decide on a sort of modified acceptance. Volumes of matter, mostly pro-reform, deluged the local press insisting on the fool-hardiness of rejecting the Council with the country totally unprepared to undertake any sacrifice, etc., etc. So, it was with great concern and interest that the G. C. B. A. meeting of 15th and 16th July was expected. There was a very representative attendance of the G. C. B. A. delegates (local and district) and a number of visitors. The Jubilee hall where the meeting took place was literally packed to the roof—there were nearly 7,000 people present.

BHIKKHU OTTAMA'S SPEECH.

Bhikkhu U. Ottama was greeted with a tremendous ovation on his arrival. He read a long, closely written speech which was listened to with rapt attention. The Bhikkhu took well over 2½ hours to read his speech through. And at the end of it, the poor gentleman fainted. His energies had been so much overtaxed. Your readers need not be worried by a lengthy review of the speech. I must say that the speech failed to satisfy me. It was a very carefully strung up affair of extracts from the local press as well as from Indian and foreign sources dealing with the failure and positive danger of diarchy. All this was admitted on all hands here and the speaker need not have thereupon taxed the patience and energy of himself as well as that of the audience. As I told you, diarchy in principle was definitely thrown out at the last G. C. B. A. meeting and, therefore, there was no occasion to labour the point thereupon as the lecturer did. In my opinion, the Bhikkhu would have carried out the house with him if he had definitely described the dangers of entering the Council, from the defects in the reform Act itself, while at the same time conceding explaining a constructive programme to be tackled after the boycott. The trump-card of the Opposition was the parrot-querry, "what are you going to do after the boycott." He could have disarmed opposition if he had merely restricted himself to explain any constructive programme he might have had in his mind. I, for one, was quite certain that the Bhikkhu, fresh after his martyrdom in the country's cause, would have carried the House with him. The Burmese are a sensitive and generous race and if his appeal had touched their reason even to a slight extent he must have carried the boycott.

At the second day's meeting, the failure of the Bhikkhu was painfully evident. The forces of reaction had come well prepared and they painted before the House a blood-curdling picture of the consequences of following Indian Non-Cooperation, which in effect, they said, was what the Bhikkhu wanted them to take up. A number of amendments to the boycott resolution were proposed and the House had before it no less than six or seven amendments to pass judgment on. In the course of the meeting U. Ba Si, Vice-President of the G. C. B. A. and Chairman of the meeting, proposed an amendment from the chair. He said that the G. C. B. A. should capture as many seats as possible at the forthcoming elections and then the G. C. B. A. should meet at a later date and decide then whether to go in or not. He made this suggestion in the cause of unity and from the reception it got from the audience, the House seemed to have approved of it. Then, there was a cry to take votes on this suggestion and when this was being done there was such an uproar that many delegates and visitors left the Hall. The Chairman postponed the meeting sine die and that is where we are now.

The "Burma Observer", writing about the meeting, tells us that an actual decision to stand for elections was arrived at before the meeting dispersed. "New Burma" thinks likewise and calls the Chairman weak for acceding to the request to call for votes after giving his decision. The paper abuses U. Ottama and says he had no right at all to speak at the meeting as he was neither office-bearer nor delegate of the G. C. B. A. But the partisans of Rev. U. Ottama deny this and so really we are as much at sea now as far as a definite pronouncement goes as we were before the G. C. B. A. met. But this much at any rate is clear. Opinion in favour of acceptance predominates and the

boycotters unless they cut themselves loose from the G. C. B. A. must prepare for a compromise with the others on some sort of agreement of modified acceptance of the reforms.

THE INDIANS HERE.

The Indian community here are faced with a big problem. The Indians here, as is the case in India, split themselves naturally into Congressmen and Moderates. The latter class among us who are represented by the "Rangoon Daily News" are for accepting the reforms irrespective of Burmese opinion. They have formed a certain association called the Indian Association to aid the leading lights among the Indian moderates here to get into the Council. The Burmese people of all shades of political opinion agree in their detestation of the Indian Association whose avowed object is to protect Indian interests here which can only mean in their (Burmese) estimation, a potential act of war against them. The Nationalist Indians here represented by the Congress and Khilafat Committees object to the Indian Association. The Burmese people are so friendly and generous that it looks childish to organise ourselves against a supposed eventuality when the Burmese may threaten Indian interests here. This clear cut cleavage in Indian opinion here was evident during the visit of the Whyte Committee. Hitherto, the Nationalist Indians here have been content to run parallel with the G. C. B. A. The Congress and Khilafat Committees here had their policy of Non-Cooperation and the G. C. B. A. their non-participation and all was well. Now comes the difficulty and to my regret the Nationalist Indians are sleeping over the matter. The G. C. B. A. will probably accept the reforms and the Nationalist Indian who is a real friend of the Burman must give him the benefit of his cooperation as a matter of duty in the councils to fight the Government. The Indian Association candidate cannot be depended on to do this because his hands would be tied by the narrow policy of his Association. Moreover, the tradition of the Indian moderate has always been to vote with the Government. Out of 103 seats, about 10 or more will go to Indians and these will be a tower of strength to the G. C. B. A. party. If these 10 were Nationalist Indians there would no difficulty. They would vote with the G. C. B. A. mostly. Here it is that all the difficulty lies. No Nationalist Indian will stand for election as long as the local Congress and Khilafat Committees are for boycott and Non-Cooperation. His intelligence may clearly convince him that such conduct will produce evil not only with regard to the Indian community but also the Burmese, but his loyalty to the local committees will not permit him to stand. The "Rangoon Mail", which is a zealous organ of the Congress, argues on similar lines and suggests that the Congress and Khilafat Committees meet and discuss the question in all its bearings. I hope the "Rangoon Mail's" suggestion to the Congress and Khilafat Committees to appoint a delegation to put the case clearly before the A. I. C. C. at the next meeting of that body will be taken up.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

The Secretaries, Local Self-Government Conference have issued the following bulletin to all Local Bodies in the Bombay Presidency:

The General Committee of the Poona City Municipality has, by its Resolution No. 84 dated 7th June, 1922 has decided to hold a Conference of all Local Bodies in the Bombay Presidency. It is generally agreed to hold it in the month of September, 1922. The dates will be announced later on. The First Local Self-Government Conference was held at Poona on the 27th, 28th and 29th July, 1917, under the presidency of Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law. The Conference discussed and passed in all twelve Resolutions in regard to matters which vitally touch the administration of Local Bodies. We need hardly write that the present is a critical time in the history of Local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency, and our Municipality is decidedly of opinion that a Conference of all Local Bodies will go a long way in broadening the basis of Local Self-Government, and in securing all the power and authority which go along with it.

It is proposed to allot a day for reading papers on important questions affecting Local Self-Government, and for a free and frank discussion thereon. All further correspondence in this regard should kindly be addressed to "The Secretaries, Local Self-Government Conference, Municipal Office, Poona City."

CALCUTTA TELEPHONE RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

As a result of the representations made by the Bengal Chamber and Trades Association against the raising of Calcutta Telephone rates, the Bengal Telephone Corporation have decided that only the rates for business lines would be raised to Rs. 300 from the 15th July and other lines as per schedule issued on 2nd June. At the same time the Directors pointed out that these rates may be insufficient to permit the expansion of the system necessary to the rapidly growing needs of the city and suburbs and that they may have to call upon subscribers for maximum rates at no distant date. But before raising the rates a mixed committee will investigate as to the general improvement and development of the system and whether increased rates are necessary.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS

ARE DONE AT

The Bombay Chronicle from the

SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

The Rander Electric License 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Application has been made to the Secretary to the Local Government in Public Works Department, Bombay, by Messrs. Sunderrao Moreishwar & Co., of Bombay, under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910, for the grant of a License for the supply of Electrical Energy to the Area within the limits of Rander Municipality and partly within the limits of Dist. Local Board, Surat, as shown in the deposited Map upon conditions and terms specified in the draft License submitted Copy of which is given below:—

DRAFT.

LICENSE FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, UNDER THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT 1910.

License is hereby granted to Sunderrao Moreishwar & Co., (Sunderrao Moreishwar and Moreishwar Mangesh, Partners) having their office Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay, to supply Electrical energy in the area with the Powers, and upon the terms and conditions as specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This License may be cited as "Rander Electric License 1922."

INTERPRETATION.

2. This License is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the several words and terms and expressions to which by that Act or by the Rules thereunder or by the general Clause Act 1897 meanings are assigned shall have in this License and the annexures thereto the same respective meanings provided that in this License:—

(a) The expression "the Licensees" shall mean and include Sunderrao Moreishwar and Co., and their permitted assignees.

(b) The expressions "the first annexure" and "the second annexure" shall mean the first and the second annexure to this License respectively.

(c) The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area or supply hereinafter specified which is deposited with the Government of Bombay in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, and is signed for the purpose of identification by the Joint Secretary to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, and by Messrs. Sunderrao Moreishwar and Co., Bombay.

(d) The date of the Notification by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Government Gazette that this License has been granted is in this License referred to as "the commencement of this License."

SECURITY.

3. (1) The period within which under clause 1 (a) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause be one year from the commencement of this License.

(2) The period within which under clause (b) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall be deposited or secured with the Government of Bombay by six months from the commencement of this License and Rupees Two Thousand respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

4. The area within which the supply of electricity is authorised by the License is described as follows:—

Area within the limits of Rander Municipality and partly all within the limits of district Local Board bounded as follows:—

On the North by Olpad Rd. on the east by the Tapi river, on the west by the western boundary of Rander Municipality and Open plots along the western side of Aditer Rd. on the south by western boundary of Hope Bridge. Area within the limits of Rander city Municipality as shown edged green and that in the district local Board, yellow, in the deposited map.

PURPOSES OF SUPPLY.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this License and the Act and to the Rules thereunder the Licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy within the area of Supply for all purposes and to other Licensees for their own purposes and in bulk.

Provided that no supply of energy shall be commenced to be given by the Licensees to any owner or occupier of Private Premises or in bulk to a distributing Licensee until the Government of Bombay have approved the form of requisition to be made by such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee to be entered into by such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee to take a supply of energy which is to be executed into by such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee and until the Government of Bombay have also approved the amounts of all the miscellaneous charges which the Licensees propose to make against such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee incidental to or in connection with such supply.

(2) Clause 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the Schedule to the Act shall wherever necessary be read as expressly added to or varied to the extent set out in the proviso to sub-clause (1) of this Clause.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY.

6. (1) The System of supply of energy in pursuance of this License shall be continuous current on the two or three wire system with a pressure at the consumer's terminals of 230 or 460 Volts. Provided always that the Licensees may from time to time with the previous consent in writing of and subject to such limitations and conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government of Bombay adopt any other system of supply for the purpose of this License.

(2) The Electric supply lines within the area of supply shall wherever and whenever at any time so required in writing by the Government of Bombay be laid underground.

(3) If the Licensees fail to comply with any of the provisions of this clause the License may be revoked.

COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

7. (1) The Licensees shall execute works to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay for the purpose of a full supply of energy throughout such streets or parts of streets shown as coloured brown in the first annexure.

(2) If the Licensees fail to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (1), the license may be revoked.

GENERATING STATION.

8. The Generating Station shall be within the area of supply above referred to and shall be situated within the limits of the area of supply.

9. The prices to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the second annexure or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of

Bombay in accordance with clause 10 of the Schedule to be Act such maxima as the Government of Bombay shall fix on approving the method.

BREAKING UP OF STREETS.

10. The length of trenches to be opened on any street at any time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by the Government of Bombay or the Local Authority by which such streets are repairable when any street is crossed not more than half of the width of such street shall without the specific authority in writing of the Government or the Local Authority as aforesaid be closed for traffic.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

11. (1) The option of purchase given by section 10 of the Act shall be exercisable first on the expiration of 30 years computed from the commencement of this License and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of 20 years during the subsistence of this License. The value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Licensees to be paid in accordance with the said section 10 of the Act shall be the market value at the time of such purchase which shall be determined in case of difference or dispute by arbitration due regard being had to the various matters mentioned in the first proviso set out in sub-section (1) of the said section 7 and three aforesaid, on account of compulsory purchase in connection with the undertaking shall form a sum equivalent to ten per centum of the amount of such value.

(2) In accordance with sub-section (2) (d) of section 3 of the Act it is hereby declared that the Generating Station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 3 or 7 of the Act.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

12. At any time after the commencement of this License the Licensees may with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given assign this License and transfer the whole of their undertaking in respect of which this License is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Licensees) to a Company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay in accordance with the law for the time being in force in British India or in England under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force there having authority to take over this License and the said undertaking and to form the obligations given to or imposed upon the Licensees under the License and the Act and the Rules under the Act and to assign and transfer the rights, powers, and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such company formed as aforesaid.

THE FIRST ANNEXURE.

Street or part of Streets referred in Clause 7 of License within the limits of Rander Municipality:—

Surat Road. Tai Wad.

Amli Pura Street. Limbda Oil.

Chacha Street. Chacha Street.

Bodla Wad Street. Mota Bazar Road.

Gymkhana Road. Wakhar Oil Road.

Peer Mothi Road. Nagina Road.

Pach Hat Road. Panch Hat Road.

Panch Oil Road. Municipal Road.

Mura Bagol Road. Nishal Phala Road.

Shi Phala. Panch Phala Road.

Chop Wad. Dhur Phala Road.

THE SECOND ANNEXURE.

MAXIMA CHARGES.

1. The term "Unit" as used in this annexure shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a Current of one Thousand Amperes flowing under an Electric-Motive force of one Volt in an hour.

2. For general supply purposes for lights, fans and heaters:—

(a) Government Buildings, Railways, and Commercial and Business Premises, Clubs, Restaurants, and Hotels, Residential Premises, and Religious and Educational Establishments, and Hospitals.

*Annas 8 per Unit. Subject to a minimum bill for Energy of Rs. 4 per month per Meter.

3. For power purposes and purposes other than specified above:—

(a) Up to and including 3 Kilo Watts.

*Annas 6 per Unit, during day time only.

(b) For Industrial Motive Purposes from Kilo Watts and upwards.

*Annas 4 per Unit, during day time only.

Dated the 27th day of July One Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty Two.

Copies of the Deposited Map as mentioned in the Rule 10 (a) and of the Draft License as mentioned in Rule 10 (b) have been deposited for Public Inspection at the Offices of the Local Authorities, i.e., The Rander Municipality, Rander, The District Local Board, Surat, and the Executive Engineer, Surat, and at the office of the Licensees, Messrs. Sunderrao Moreishwar and Co., Girgaum, Bombay. The printed Copies of the License can be purchased at Rupee one by any one by applying at the Offices of the above Local Authorities and the Licensees.

Every Local Authority, Company, or Person desiring to make any representation with reference to the beforementioned License may do so by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in Public Works Department of Bombay within three months from the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement. A copy of such representation should be sent at the same time to the undersigned, the Licensees.

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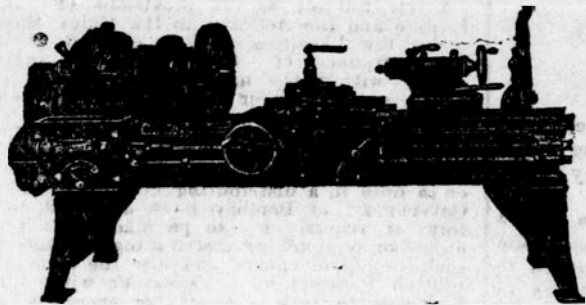


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